In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times

We Fight With Firmness, We Build With Kindness

No. 15,948 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1943 Price 15 Sen

NAVY'S AIR UNITS POUND PORT HEDLAND, BROOME, CAUSING FIRES AT BASES

Blast Enemy Airfields In Northwestern Australia

ATTACKS CONTINUED

Nippon Planes Assault American Forces in Solomons Without a Letup

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 18.—Air units of the Japanese Navy raided at dawn Tuesday the airfields at Port Hedland and Broome, on the northwestern coast of Australia. Two huge fires were caused at Port Hedland, while at Broome the barracks and airfield were bombed and fires caused.

Enemy Positions Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 18.—Cooperating with the ground operations on New Georgia, the Imperial Navy Air Units from Sunday night to Monday dawn repeatedly bombed the enemy's positions in the Munda area. Considerable damage was dealt the enemy.

Enemy Hit Hard

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 17.—Imperial Navy Air Units, which on Sunday made successful attacks on the American forces attempting landings on Vella Lavella Island, again raided the enemy landing points on the island five times early in the morning of the following day.

Due to the poor visibility, the results of the daring and furious raids were indiscernible, but it is believed that the enemy forces were inflicted heavy blows.

Enemy Raid Fails

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, August 17.—Anti-Axis warplanes attempted raids on Timor Island and southwestern New Guinea last Saturday and Sunday but were repulsed by our fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries.

Last Saturday evening, an enemy air unit attempted a raid on Koepang, a key-point in Timor Island, but the enemy assault failed before the furious fire of our anti-aircraft batteries.

At noon on the following day, a lone enemy bomber approached Kekuwa in southwestern New Guinea, but our fighter planes intercepted the enemy plane and shot it down.

Simultaneously, three enemy North American B-25 bombers appeared over Mimica, near Kekuwa, but these planes were also met by our fighter planes, and after a heated chase after the fleeing enemy bombers, one was downed.

Enemy Plane Downed

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, August 17.—Two enemy four-engined bombers attempted to raid here early yesterday morning. Our ground batteries which immediately responded in action shot down one of the enemy planes. Only minor damage was caused here.

This was the second enemy raid experienced here, the first having been attempted last Saturday.

LITERARY MEET PREPARATIONS NEARING FINISH

Nippon, Chinese, Manchou Representatives to Take Part in Second Conference

CHINESE DELEGATES ARRIVE

Conference Will Be One of Deeds—Resolutions Will Be Put Into Practice Quickly

Preparations are steadily nearing completion for the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference with cooperation given by the Society for Service to the State through Writing, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Board of Information. First of the delegates to arrive in Japan were those from China who arrived on Monday at Nagasaki, and those from Taiwan who arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday.

At the offices of the Society for Service to the State through Writing, officials and members of the society have handled stacks of proposals to be presented at the coming session. Most concrete policies for the management of the conference have almost been completed, the only remaining preparatory conference being the meeting between the 24 executive members including Chotaro Kawakami, Fusao Hayashi, Mantaro Kubota, and Haruo Sato who will meet on Sunday to decide upon the speakers and other details.

At the coming conference, the delegates from Manchoukuo and China, as well as Japan, will attend carrying with them an atmosphere of the determined fighting going on at the front and at home and will probably speak with even more fiery zeal than was manifested at the last meeting.

Of his expectations of the will of the Chinese delegates Mr. Kawakami, who is chief of the judging department, declared, "There is no doubt that the determined will of China's entry into the war will show itself completely in the words of the delegates from China. Apart from political or diplomatic meanings, their determination will appear concretely in their works and we will be able to learn what they are trying to write. What these delegates from Manchoukuo and China, and from our country, mould through joint efforts, will be truly literature of Greater East Asia."

The sponsors of the conference intend to cut down various functions to the minimum and also to put into practice as quickly as possible the resolutions and proposals passed at the coming session. The meeting is expected to be one not of mere talk but of deeds, with concrete policies already laid down for making the conference still more efficient and dealing with the various proposals.

The delegates from Manchoukuo and China will arrive together in Tokyo on Sunday on a special train.

FIVE NORTH CHINA WRITERS LEAVING FOR TALKS HERE

Domei

PEKING, August 17.—The five delegates to represent North China at the forthcoming Greater East Asia Literary Conference to be held in Tokyo on August 25, left here by train this evening.

The names of the representative delegates from North China are Shen Chi-wu, Chang Wo-chun, Chen Chin, Liu Lung-kuang and Tsu Pai-Lin.

The party from North China is scheduled to arrive at Shimonoseki on August 20, where they will join other representatives from Central and South China, as well as from Manchoukuo.

Prior to the departure Shen Chi-wu, professor at Peking University representing the group declared that the first Greater East Asia Literary Conference, also held in Tokyo, was a brilliant affair.

"At the forthcoming conference," he said "we will concentrate on the effective measure to attain the renaissance of East Asia literature through the joint efforts of the East Asia men of letters."

At Shimonoseki the North China representatives will confer with other Chinese delegates from Central and South China, in order to decide on the proposals to be introduced during the Second Conference.

Mr. Shen declared that the Chinese delegates are especially desirous to submit proposals in connection with the exchange of students as well as exchange of cultural lectures among the various colleges and universities in East Asia.

His Majesty Hears Lecture by Okochi On Machine Tools

His Majesty the Emperor, who listened to the lecture delivered by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda on the iron and steel industry last Monday, again graciously listened to a lecture "On Machine Tools" made by Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, in the Imperial Palace Wednesday. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma were privileged to attend the lecture.

QUEBEC TALKS TOUCH SECOND FRONT ISSUE

Chungking Journal Scores Secret Attitude of Anglo-U.S. Leaders' Parley

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—The military leaders of America and Britain have been talking together at Quebec since the night of August 13, according to reports reaching here.

They have already fixed an outline of strategic plans, and from the beginning of this week they held a discussion of political plans.

The strategic plan which has been mapped out at the conference, according to a Quebec dispatch to the New York Times, is mainly to do with two points:

1. A positive conduct of military operations on the European and East Asiatic fronts.

2. Organizing of a second front in west Europe.

Regarding the political plan which is now receiving the attention of the participants in the Quebec talks, the same dispatch says that the attitude of America and Britain toward the new Italian Government, anti-Axis recognition of the French puppet regime, and adjustment of American and British relations with the Soviet Union are the principal problems whose solution is a necessity if there is to be any agreement on the program.

Adopts Cautious Stand

There is every indication that both the American and British Governments are extremely cautious in the attitude they are pursuing in the study of what is to be done to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Observers here connect the coming of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to Quebec before the talks are over with the Anglo-American attempt to adjust relations with the Soviet Union.

In this connection a London dispatch to the New York Times says that Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union has sent letters to Roosevelt and Churchill, felicitating them upon the landing of anti-Axis forces on Sicily Island.

It is said that there was no mention in the letters of a desire on the part of the Soviet Union to see a second front opened by America and Britain in Europe.

This has occasioned intense jubilation in the anti-Axis camp.

Informed observers hold that if Premier Stalin has written to the American and British leaders at all, he did that as a matter of good form.

The participants in the Quebec talks, the London correspondent of the New York Times learns, have to face the question of a second front in Europe whether they like it or not.

The correspondent feels that the Red Army has suffered from much during the past three years of fighting on the Eastern Front. He has much reason for believing that there is something in the background of the British-Soviet treaty of alliance a secret agreement requiring the British Government to send an expeditionary army to west Europe.

This is the reason why the correspondent thinks that the second front will be a hotly debated question at the Quebec conference before long.

The Quebec correspondent of the New York Times makes the suggestion that the American and British Governments will make concessions to the Soviet Union on a number of political questions which are open between them.

He writes: "Informed quarters are sure that the participants in the Quebec talks are making a realistic examination of political problems of Europe. In all probability they mean

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U.S. MAGAZINE IS PESSIMISTIC ON PACIFIC WAR

Geographical Handicaps and Other Obstacles Cited by Atlantic Monthly

BURMA IS BIG PROBLEM

Friction Among Anti-Axis Powers Described as Another Weak Point

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—Pessimistic views regarding the extreme difficulties and the gloomy future confronting the anti-Axis camp in the Pacific were expressed in the editorial of the June edition of the prominent American Magazine Atlantic Monthly.

The geographical handicaps and other insurmountable obstacles impeding their operations in the Pacific area were enumerated in substance as follows:

"The announcement of the Europe-First Policy was of the greatest effect on the war in the Pacific. When this policy was first decided upon by the anti-Axis militarists, there was considerable criticism that it was a mistake. But in reflecting upon the existing circumstances of that time, it can now be seen that it was an inevitable decision.

Blow to Chungking

"The anti-Axis forces were routed from their footholds in the Pacific. Furthermore, with the loss of Burma, the life-line of the Chungking's military forces was severed. With every hope of recapturing Burma shattered by the operations of the Imperial Forces, it proved to be an extremely painful loss to the anti-Axis camp. Even if the anti-Axis forces had been able to hold Burma against the Japanese Forces, they would not have been able to maintain a firm grasp on Burma for very long.

"General Douglas MacArthur and Dr. Herbert Evatt, Minister of External Affairs of Australia, made fervent appeals for more aircraft for the protection of the Australian continent from the fury of the Imperial Air Arms, clearly manifesting the plight of the Commonwealth and the might of the Japanese Forces in the Pacific.

"Despite the dilemma in the southwestern Pacific, the anti-Axis militarists bombastically boasted plans for an air offensive in the middle Pacific, and grandiosely flaunted re-bombing of Tokyo.

"When Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, commander-in-chief of the United States Forces in India and China, and Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, commander-in-chief of the United States 14th Air forces in Chungking, returned to Washington to report on the war situation in China, Prime Minister Churchill reportedly promised to dispatch the British air arms to cooperate in the offensive against Japan.

"However, one is yet to see a British plane operating in an offensive against Japan, and it is doubtless that the Japanese are wondering as to what became of the rousing anti-Axis grandiloquence for an offensive against Japan.

"All flagrant vociferations of the anti-Axis quarters have only proved weightless or contradictory.

Stresses War by Radio

"The war situation in the Pacific will probably not make any significant development for some time to come. Hence, the propaganda warfare over the radio becomes of immense importance. Some may believe that the United States is contributing more hours to radio broadcasts than Japan, but this is not true. The fact is that broadcasts are being made only 14 hours per day in the United States, while in Japan, broadcasts are being made during every hour of the day for foreign and domestic consumption. It is a fact that there are more radio transmitters in Japan than in America.

"The Burma offensive problem is extremely difficult to solve. Japan has now considerable fighting power stationed in Burma. Unless the anti-Axis camps can launch a truly large-scale offensive by mobilizing their land, sea and air forces, there is no possibility of recapturing Burma.

"The relations between Britain and Chungking can be in no way regarded as intimate or cooperative. Chungking is disgusted with the impotency of the British forces, and has buried the British policies under an avalanche of bitter criticisms.

"Chungking is sorely aggravated because the British Government is doggedly preferring to pursue her Europe-First policy without making

(Continued on Page 2)

Princess Asaka Gives Birth to Baby Prince, Matsudaira Reveals

The first baby prince was born to Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takahiko Asaka at the Takanawa Mansion, in Shiba-ku, Tokyo, at 5:50 a.m. Wednesday, it was announced by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira the same day. Both the Imperial mother and baby are doing well. His Imperial Highness Prince Takahiko Asaka is now undergoing training at the Utsunomiya Army Aviation School.

TIMES PESSIMISTIC ON PACIFIC FIGHTING

British Journal Admits Situation Is Not So Bright for Anti-Axis Forces

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The London Times admitted today that the situation is not so bright for the anti-Axis in the southwestern Pacific, according to a dispatch from the British capital. This confession came at a time when optimism in the United States also has died down due to the failure of their troops to advance as expected.

According to the Times, the anti-Axis made a mistake when they began the present offensive against well-manned Japanese positions without crushing the far-flung outposts first. Taking the island of New Georgia for example, the paper said that the reason the anti-Axis forces are not gaining ground as expected, is because the Japanese troops in this region are fighting back harder than ever, actually fighting to the last man in some places.

Japanese Well Fortified

The Times said that the Japanese lines in one part of New Georgia Island extend over 10 kilometers, and are fortified extremely well. The Americans attacking this region not only have to fight against this purely military obstacle, but also such bad conditions as malaria and marshy land.

In the end, the British paper revealed the fact that the commander of the American forces had hoped the Japanese would retreat across the Kula Gulf to Kulambangra Island. Instead, they were strengthening their positions on New Georgia, crossing the gulf from Kulambangra. This unexpected resistance on the part of the Japanese, it said, has sent American strategy into confusion.

British Experts Divided

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—British experts are divided concerning their views on the offensive which the anti-Axis is now staging in the southwestern Pacific, according to London dispatches.

Some of the experts are making much of the anti-Axis operation, saying this is the beginning of a wide-spread counter-offensive. Well-informed circles, however, are taking a more cautious attitude, and say that the offensive is only to push back the Japanese threat against Australia.

The British magazine, Economist,

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SUPPLIES IN U.S. OF AVIATION GAS GROWING SHORT

Government's Synthetic Rubber Program Cause of Famine In High-Grade Fuel

EXPERTS GETTING ALARMED

Only 40 Factories Functioning—Construction of Oil Refineries Makes No Headway

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—America is suffering from a growing shortage of aviation gasoline. It is generally known that the Government's synthetic rubber program has much to do with the famine in high-grade gasoline. The American authorities are said to have been experimenting on a new process of chemical treatment. It is hoped by them that if this process is successful they will be in a position to solve the gasoline problem.

The scarcity of gasoline of high-octane value for planes, according to Harold Ickes, Oil Coordinator, is due to the failure of the program for the increase of fuel output to make progress because of a short supply of materials necessary to build more oil refineries. He says that there will be an end of the gasoline shortage if fuel increase is realized.

New York Times Comments

The New York Times of June 10 has the following to say about the famine in gasoline in America: We are short of gasoline on the American continent. It will not be long before the shortage is felt on the war front. The American people are boasting that their country is turning out every day planes numerous enough to cover the skies of Japan. But, in addition to planes it is absolutely necessary for us to have a multitude of airmen and plenty of high-grade gasoline. Yet we have the Oil Co-ordinator complaining of his failure to get supplies of iron and steel needed to build new factories which would turn out gasoline for planes by a new process.

American officialdom might say that the Oil Co-ordinator should have got materials for his oil refineries if there had not been a shortage in iron.

Expert Opinion Alarmed

Expert American opinion is getting more and more alarmed over the gasoline situation in America. It is held by many experts that there must be an increased production of gasoline in America if any use is to be found for the multitudes of planes produced in the country. President Roosevelt sent his first message to Congress on national defense in June 1940, in which he indicated that his Administration had the idea of seeing the country producing 50,000 planes annually.

It was soon after this message was delivered that the plan to produce high-grade gasoline on a large scale got under way. It took nearly 12 months to build the necessary factories.

The daily output of the American oil industry in June 1940 was 40

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Europe Landing Impossible, U.S. Commentator Asserts

Gives Idea of Enormous Amount of Equipment and Bottoms Needed for Invasion—Says Transportation Is Key to Problem

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—Pointing to the enormous amounts of equipment and materials which would be required by one division of American landing troops and the resulting great numbers of bottoms which would be necessary in transporting them, an American commentator writing under the name of Military Annapolist in the June issue of the American Magazine implies that an anti-Axis invasion of Europe would be next to impossible. In this connection it is remembered that competent observers also point out the anti-Axis' glaring shortage of bottoms and the solid Axis defense will not allow an invasion of Europe, so greatly propagandized by the anti-Axis camp.

"Military Annapolist" writes as follows:

"The success or failure of operations to invade Europe hangs on the transporation problem. On this problem the writer would like to wipe out the mistaken ideas held by the general public and at the same time discuss the scale of European landing operations. For the information of the readers I will explain what enormous amounts of equipment are necessary in effecting such operations.

Needs for One Division

"One American division taking part in an European invasion would require from 300 to 700 planes, 200 anti-tank guns, 100 various type cannon, 80 mortars, 2,600 machine guns, and 130 field kitchen vehicles. The amount of food and drinking water for one day would be 250 tons, and fuel and ammunition 750 tons. To transport these weapons, ammunition and food would require from 25 to 35 transports, and in addition 10 locomotives, 250 freight cars, 477 hand-trucks, 1,000 feet of bridge building material, 400 tanks, 200 motor cars, 1,803 trucks and 925 combat cars.

"More than that, to each division is attached a battalion of medical corps numbering 1,322 men and women and requiring 40 ambulances. Each division must also have 19,700 rifles and revolvers, 5 tractors, 6 mobile power plants, 1,000 wireless sets and nine air compressors. These too must be transported.

Only Part of Landing Force

"The reader may be astounded by such huge figures, but it must be remembered that these figures are only for one division and that one division is only a part of the troops which must be landed. It follows that the actual figures for a landing force would be several times, several score times as great. The first principle of landing operations is the securing of a bridgehead but if later replenishments and supplies are not enough the operations will end in complete failure.

"In such cases the problem of bottoms is especially important and the operations will not succeed unless a port with complete facilities is captured. Immediately on landing the invading forces must secure a solid bridgehead. As conditions to securing a bridgehead it is necessary first of all that the area of first landing is a beach and second that a port with sufficient depth for transports to enter is located nearby. At least one airport usable by heavy bombers is also necessary.

Must Maintain 3 Points

"These three points must be occupied at the first landing operations and must be maintained until the landing of the main strength has been completed. Let us suppose that these three aims have all been attained. In such a case the landing units must immediately repair and put in order these three points. The enemy has already completely demolished the cranes on the piers, railway cars in the whole harbor district have been destroyed equally completely, and with its withdrawal, the enemy has pulled out miles of trains and there are no more locomotives about.

"The rails too have been blasted useless and the dock district and storehouse groups have been destroyed by gunfire from comrade units. Because of such a state the landing forces will immediately dispatch repair corps to put in order the whole of the harbor area. Suppose then that we land 250 freight cars. These would be landed immediately after the cranes are repaired and will be put in action right away.

Other Equipment Necessary

"The bottoms would also transport trucks, small cranes and repairing machinery as well as water filters, telephone switchboards and various other things. Now comes the question of who will land these enormous amounts of materials. Most of the people of the city have evacuated, only a few citizens remain and there is almost no labor power. There is not one robust male about.

"In anticipation of such a state of conditions we have brought a large number of stevedores, and within 48 hours after the beginning of the landing of materials they would be aided by the army troops. The roar of gunfire can be heard from the area behind the harbor. The enemy bombs the landing point about 6 times a day. There are numerous airfields with easy access to the port and makes it hard for the landing forces. Thus from the first step of landing we would be made to pay a high price.

Fortified Zone Difficult

"To carry out landing operations against a fortified zone is the most difficult of things to do. What the writer has written about is only concerning the landing of one division. That landing operations would be carried out by just one division is totally unthinkable; it is natural that this would have to be multiplied by five or 10. In such a case it is more than clear what enormous numbers of bottoms would be necessary to carry the tremendous amount of materials required. If such operations are really carried out in 1943 that would be the biggest thing that happened in the first part of this year."

HARRIS IS COMMANDING BLIND RAIDS ON EUROPE

Britisher Known for His Bombing of Indians to Suppress Them After World War

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 17.—Sir Arthur Harris is in command of the anti-Axis blind bombing of Germany and Italy, according to the World Digest, a British magazine.

It must be remembered that Sir Arthur Harris was the man who used air bombing for suppressing Indian uprisings in the mountain regions of India, which were caused by the indignation of Indians against the British Government that had broken its promise, just after the first World War.

"We should never forget the names of Winston Churchill and Sir Arthur Harris, who are responsible for the cruel blind bombing, and we will say that a day will certainly come when they shall smart for it," said the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Bomb Carpet Tactics

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 17.—"Bomb Carpet Tactics" is the term used by British military authorities to indicate the blind bombing campaign the Anti-Axis air forces are now conducting on Germany and Italy. It means that bombs are spread over an entire city as though a carpet is laid down, so that the whole city would be rendered to ashes. The term itself reveals the devilish cruelty of the Anglo-Saxons.

Japan-Thai Pact Draft

The Privy Council at its plenary session on Wednesday morning unanimously approved a draft Japan-Thailand Treaty. The session was under the chairmanship of President Yoshimichi Hara of the Privy Council.

U.S. Replaces Lost Carrier

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—The new United States aircraft carrier Wasp, 25,000 tons, was launched today at the Quincy Dockyard in California to replace her namesake that was sunk last year by the Imperial Forces in the southwestern Pacific.

Thai Visitors Leave

Phairot Jaiyanama, Director of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prichanusat Panyarachuan, President of the Thai Newspaper Association, who have been inspecting various quarters of this country and Manchoukuo, left Fukuoka for home Wednesday.

Shun Kubota Relieved

Shun Kubota, Chief Civil Administrator in the Army services, has been relieved of his post at his own request. It was announced by the Cabinet on Wednesday.

Coal, Oil and Iron Found in Large Quantities In Borneo in Addition to Other Resources

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BANJERMASIN, South Borneo.—With the occupation of Borneo by the Japanese Forces, the island has been proved a vitally important factor in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The newly-discovered oil-fields are made doubly valuable by the island's proximity to the battlefields of the Southwestern Pacific.

The production of diamonds, which are indispensable in industrial activities, has been greatly increased due to skilful mining methods. It now surpasses the amount produced in South Africa, which long has been known as the world's greatest diamond producing center.

Borneo has been known in the past for its vast stores of iron ore, coal and petroleum. The coal-mines still undeveloped along the eastern coast are said to contain XX tons, while the iron veins still untapped are limitless.

The vein which was recently discovered in central Borneo is reported to contain XX hectares of exposed iron, while those still hidden from the eyes of man is beyond imagination. In addition to the quantity, the quality is so superior that it may be likened to the splinters of shells.

The island is also rich in coke and manganese, which together with iron ore will enable the iron industry to take giant strides toward the prosperity of the Greater East Asia sphere. Borneo, which for so long was deliberately kept undeveloped by the Dutch, is about to witness the birth of its industrial development.

Several hundred native inhabitants are at present engaged in developing manganese deposits. The large lumps dug out by the men are hammered into small pieces by the women, while children and the old folks do their share by running errands.

Borneo's not only a vast storehouse of underground treasures but also contains magnificent virgin forests, so vast and so dense that hundreds of years will not suffice to use all the timber which they can yield.

Therefore, with such an unlimited supply, no doubt Japan's shipbuilding project can be easily and quickly carried out.

THIRD OF FOE FORCES WIPED OUT IN SICILY

D.N.B. Correspondent Describes Remarkable Feat of Axis Forces in Quitting Isle

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—The Axis forces wiped out at least 30 to 35 per cent of the invading Anglo-American forces, comprising about five divisions, before they evacuated from Sicily, according to Karl Pragner, D.N.B. correspondent on the foremost line, who reported on the Sicilian front situation today.

Thanks to the heroic rear guard action, Mr. Pragner says, the Axis forces on Sicily were able to complete their evacuation with all their equipment intact, thus achieving a marvelous strategic feat.

The results obtained by the artillery despite their utter numerical inferiority was particularly noteworthy. For fully six weeks the Axis fighting men continued to hold the enemy at bay, exposed to the scorching sun on a most difficult terrain and pitted against ever-increasing, heavy odds.

Sea Units Cooperate

Not only the land forces but also the sea and air units offered the most resolute resistance against enemy and aerial forces several times their strength. They succeeded in effecting the withdrawal in the face of the desperate enemy maneuvers to intercept them.

The Hermann Goering Tank Division, 15th Tank Division, 29th Tank and Grenade Division and the Italian Army gave battle to at least 14 to 15 divisions of Americans, British and Canadian plus rebel French troops.

The Axis forces smashed at least 30 to 35 per cent of the invading army, or about five divisions, not to mention the heavy damage sustained by the enemy convoys and landing forces at sea.

The Germans alone destroyed or captured 400 tanks, 63 pieces of artillery and 242 aircraft. The Luftwaffe throughout the Sicilian campaign sank for certain 55 enemy vessels amounting to 247,100 tons, severely damaged and probably sank 57 others totaling 269,830 tons, thus making the grand total 516,830 tons. The Luftwaffe also sank five destroyers and one convoy warship and scored direct hits on one capital ship and 19 cruisers.

If this evacuation strategy of the Axis forces is compared with the British retreat at Dunkirk, a distinct difference between the British and Axis forces is noted. When the British in June, 1940, retreated from the European continent, they abandoned their comrades the French to their fate, threw down all their arms and other equipment and fled for their lives across the channel. But even at that they had tens of thousands taken prisoner and a good number were drowned in the Strait of Dover.

On the other hand, the Axis forces fought gallantly for six weeks against overwhelming odds and evacuated from the island in perfect order, taking all their equipment and conveying their sick and wounded as well as anti-Axis prisoners of war.

Tank-General Hans Hube, Commander-in-Chief of the Axis Forces in Sicily, is reported to have remained on the island until the evacuation had been completed and to have crossed the Messina Channel for the Italian mainland at 6 a.m. today.

General Hube is 53 years old, a World War I hero who lost his right arm in that war. As soon as the current European War broke out he took the field in command of an infantry division in France and distinguished himself on the Eastern Front as a tank division commander. He has again shown his mettle in engineering the evacuation from Sicily, one of the most difficult of strategic feats.

Withdrawal Described

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters at 1 p.m. Tuesday made the following announcement of the war situation:

"Since five weeks ago a part of the several divisions of German and Italian forces in Sicily had been carrying on bitter and intense fighting against anti-Axis forces four to five times more in number.

"The Axis forces continued heroic resistance over the most difficult sort of terrain in spite of tropical heat and scored superhuman battle results.

"Because of that the anti-Axis forces suffered tremendous losses in both men and material and were forced to send repeatedly fresh units to the front to fill in the gap caused by the losses.

"Two weeks ago the Axis forces began an organized withdrawal from Sicily and in the meantime dealt serious damage to the anti-Axis attacks by effective defense operations and powerful counter-attacks. The anti-Axis forces bombed the Axis ferry lines with their air forces and attacked the Messina Strait with their naval strength but each of the enemy's attempts to cut off the Axis forces on Sicily ended in failure.

"The anti-Axis units landing behind the Axis forces were annihilated and in spite of the attacks by the numerically superior anti-Axis air forces the huge deployment operations to the Calabria area were carried out perfectly as scheduled. At 6 a.m. Tuesday the Axis forces withdrew over the Messina Strait to the Italian mainland with all of their firearms, tanks, cannon, vehicles and other equipment.

"Tank General Hans Hube, who had been commanding the fighting on Sicily, remained on the island till the last and withdrew with the last of his forces. The gigantic exploit of military organization was realized only through the Axis forces' courageous and effective fighting on land which prevented the anti-Axis attempt to break through the lines, the indomitable fighting will of the navy units which continued to carry on sea transportation even though they had only a few small warships and which at the same time protected the flank of the Axis forces, and the powerful 'protective umbrella' put over the Messina Strait by the Luftwaffe's fighter and anti-aircraft units.

"The Axis command and forces have attained an exploit which should be recorded, just as are its offensive operations, in the annals of world fighting.

Evacuation of Sicily by Axis Forces Considered Amazing Strategic Feat

Striking Contrast to Withdrawal From Dunkirk by British When Enemy Fled in Absolute Confusion Across Dover Strait

The withdrawal of the Axis forces from Sicily was, considered here as an amazing strategic feat.

Ever since the landing of the anti-Axis divisions on July 10 the Axis defenders held overwhelming odds at bay and caused the enemy to concentrate enormous manpower and war materials at this single point in the Mediterranean, despite the severe shock of a political change in Italy. Moreover, the Axis forces inflicted heavy damage on the enemy before effecting a withdrawal which was completed with total success.

The anti-Axis forces endeavored to intercept the Axis forces at the Strait of Messina by sea and air but the Italo-German units, effectively covered by their air force, crossed the channel in perfect order and withdrew to the Italian mainland with all their strength and equipment intact.

This serves a striking contrast to the so-called "successful" retreat from Dunkirk of which the British boasted, for the British in that action fled across Dover in panic, many of them even without a single towel on them.

The Axis forces that have swung back to the Italian peninsula are expected to be assigned to various positions for the strengthening of the continental fortifications. The anti-Axis positions in Sicily are well within the bombing radius of Axis air units, just as they form the anti-Axis advance base for the bombing of the Italian mainland. At any rate, the war in southern Europe has visibly intensified.

Stefani Gives Views

Domei

ROME, August 17.—The magnitude of the scale of the offensive that the anti-Axis camp hurled at the single island of Sicily in the campaign just ended was pointed out by the Stefani News Agency today pending the official announcement of the Italian High Command on the evacuation, which is expected at 1 p.m. tomorrow.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters in Berlin announced the withdrawal of the Axis forces from Sicily in its war communique today but in the absence of an official announcement of the Italian High Command the Italian press merely ran the German communique.

The Stefani News Agency, however, confirmed the report that the Sicilian campaign had come to an end.

In withdrawing from Sicily, the Axis forces demolished all establishments of strategic value at Messina, Stefani reported.

The same news agency pointed out that in the past six weeks of fighting on the island the anti-Axis camp mobilized a tremendous strength. Against a comparatively small Axis strength, the United States and Britain employed six mechanized divisions, four armored brigades, 18 infantry divisions, one division of marines and two air transport divisions and used 1,600 fighters, 650 twin-motored planes, 350 four-motored bombers and 800 others various types of warplanes. For the maintenance of the supply line, they used six capital ships, two aircraft-carriers, 20 cruisers, 85 destroyers and transports necessary for the conveyance of six divisions.

The journal Messaggero declared today that the Italian people must fight valiantly with the Sicilians for the recovery of Sicilian independence and freedom.

Quebec Talks Touch Second Front Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

to make concessions to give way to the Soviet Union."

Chiang Keeps Silence

Domei

CANTON, August 18.—The Chungking regime is keeping silence about the Quebec conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The Tsao Tang Pao is about the first newspaper in Chungking to take up the question of the Quebec talks.

The paper has no good thing to say about the talks because the utmost secrecy is maintained about them and because Chungking had not been invited.

"We have a full recognition of the fact that the present Quebec talks have a grave meaning from the point of view of the conduct of future military operations by the anti-Axis Powers. We have an ardent hope that there will not be too much secrecy of what is going on at the Quebec conference. The reason for this hope of ours is that there is apprehension that the anti-Axis will come to have doubts and friction develop among them if they are kept in the dark as to what is going on between the American and British leaders at Quebec.

"We have a profound regret that Chungking and the Soviet Union are not included in the Quebec conference. We do not think that the exclusion of Chungking and the Soviet Union from a very important conference between the American and British leaders bears the least construction that there is a lack of unity displayed by the anti-Axis camp.

"There is no denying the danger there is of the enemy taking advantage of this exclusion of us and the Soviet Union to promote its ends. It is to be hoped that the anti-Axis powers will try to be more frank with one another.

Times Pessimistic On Pacific Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

warning against optimism, pointed out that the question lay in whether MacArthur's forces could be made powerful enough to carry out a large-scale attack against Japan. The journal said that the methods being used by the anti-Axis forces demanded too many sacrifices and it would be impossible to recover the whole South Pacific by advancing so slowly. What the anti-Axis should do, the Economist insisted, is to quit taking measly bites at the octopus' arms, and aim directly at Japan proper, the body.

MANILA EXHIBITION SHOWS P.I. PROGRESS

Economic Self-Sufficiency Revealed in Various Phases Of Island's Life

Domei

MANILA, August 16.—The progress which has been made by the new Philippines toward economic self-sufficiency is vividly presented in a gala exhibition of Filipino agricultural, mineral, forestry and industrial resources, which opened this morning for one month at the Cultural Hall on the Escolta. As hundreds thronged the hall, the orchestra burst into Filipino and Japanese songs.

In keeping with the self-sufficiency theme, all the booths are constructed of native materials and all the exhibits are locally-made or locally-produced.

All Bureaus Represented

The exhibit is being sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and exhibitors include the Bureaus of Plant Industry, Animal Industry, Mines, Forestry, Science, Commerce and Industries, Coconut Corporation, the National Abaca and Fibers Corporation, the National Development Company and the Institute of Hygiene.

Another signal progress which has been made is in the Juvenile Courts. Although the general impression is that more crimes are committed during a period of emergency, according to Mrs. Natividad Almeda Lopez, the only woman judge of the Manila Municipal Court, the number of crimes in Manila has dropped remarkably since the establishment last year of the Philippine Executive Commission. In an interview Mrs. Lopez declared: "Prevailing conditions are a credit to the present administration in their suppression of crime and maintenance of peace and order."

The outstanding criminal cases filed between the years 1917 and 1937 oscillated between 17,000 and 29,000 per year. Last year, however, only 3,971 cases were filed, attesting to the efficiency of the administration.

Regarding this tremendous drop, Mrs. Lopez said: "This remarkable decrease since the outbreak of the war may be attributed in part to the fact that during the first semester last year, more than half the residents of the city were still evacuated and living in the provinces, while on the other hand there was a short interruption in the activities of the City government until the formation of the Philippines Executive Commission."

Great Decrease Noted

It was further revealed by Mrs. Lopez that during the first semester of the current year, only 3,921 criminal cases were recorded, this despite the great increase in area and population of Manila as well as the present emergency which exists all over the world.

The principal causes of criminal cases in Manila prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were, it was asserted by Mrs. Lopez, unemployment and lack of proper moral guidance. In concluding the interview she declared: "It will be the duty of the new Philippines to see that the principal sources of criminality are removed by giving the youths proper guidance in home and in school, so that when they reach the age when they can fend for themselves, they will find proper employment."

NEW ASIA MOVEMENT BODY DECIDES ON FUTURE MEETS

All Asiatic Countries to Be Represented Hereafter—Next Conference at Nanking

Domei

HSINKING, August 18.—A decision to invite the participation of similar bodies of other Asiatic countries in the future was reached at the second day session of the second conference of the representatives of the New Asia Movement Organizations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

At the meeting they also unanimously adopted the following resolutions.

(1) To participate in New Asia Journalistic meetings and also the East Asia Literary Conferences and other similar activities.

(2) To change the name of the present meetings to the Convention of New East Asia Movement Organizations in Asiatic countries and to recognize the Japanese organization as the chief liaison body.

(3) To send invitations to the fourth conference to the various New Asia Movement bodies in Burma, French Indo-China, the Philippines and other areas of East Asia.

The third conference meanwhile, is expected to be held in Nanking.

U.S. Magazine Is Pessimistic On Pacific War

(Continued From Page 1)

any efforts to retake her lost colonies and mandates in East Asia.

"Moreover, the relation between Chungking and America has also become seriously aggravated of late. In order to eliminate dissensions among the United States, Britain and Chungking, there must be a complete unity among the three anti-Axis Powers on the future of the Pacific.

"However, it is extremely difficult for them to reach a satisfactory accord. Yet this matter cannot be left unsolved. If, in any case, this matter should be left to pursue its own course, Chungking will have to suffer the bitterest end of the gloomy result."

SUPPLIES IN U.S. GROWING SHORT

(Continued From Page 1)

30,000 barrels. This led to the Defense Inquiry Committee showing a greater interest in increasing the production of gasoline. This committee asked the army about the amount of gasoline the services would need in wartime. The estimates submitted by the army proved excessively low. The army and navy estimated that 71,300 barrels would be needed a day, and wanted to have a reserve supply of 7,000,000 barrels for 100 days.

Produced More Than Needs

In those days the American oil wells were turning out for more than was consumed by the American, British, and French forces. Naturally no great interest was evinced by the American authorities in increasing the production of gasoline in the country.

Then America found itself confronted by the necessity of increasing its gasoline output and of building more oil refineries.

The increase in the output of gasoline for planes in America was less than 10,000 barrels by the end of last June. It is likely that the daily total production of gasoline in America will not exceed 80,000 barrels by the end of this year.

The amount of gasoline the American army and navy intended to use during last July was not more than 124 per cent of what was consumed by them during September 1941. The plan called for the construction during July of planes 600 times as many as those built during September 1941. The American army is the largest consumer of gasoline. Yet it has no responsibility of seeing that the plan to build more oil refineries is realized.

Only 40 Factories

The gasoline factories in function in America number only 40. There would have been more if the program of constructing new oil refineries had made headway. Synthetic rubber projects have a priority on steel, iron and other materials, and they get what materials ought to go in the construction of more oil refineries. Seven refineries which would be turning out 4,500,000 barrels of gasoline have been sacrificed at the altar of synthetic rubber program.

On the other hand, William Jeffers, National Rubber Administrator, is blaming the failure of the synthetic rubber plan to materialize speedily on Oil Coordinator Ickes. He says that materials which ought to go to the rubber companies find their way into the oil factories. Observers are agreed that a crisis will come in the gasoline situation in America in a few months. Then, as is expected by them, the Roosevelt administration will be persuaded to adjust the whole system of priorities.

ENEMY FAILS TO REVEAL MONTHLY SHIPPING LOSSES

Swedish Paper Points Out Enormous Sinkings Suffered By Anti-Axis in July

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—In its daily war review on Monday, Dagsponsten draws attention to the fact that the Allied monthly report on shipping losses announced on every tenth of the month has not yet been issued in August.

The Swedish newspaper opines that according to indications of well-informed Washington quarters this is probably due to the fact that the sinkings in July were again considerably higher than in the previous months. Particularly the shipping losses during the operations in Sicily, the paper adds, are presumably higher than the July figures.

SHANGHAI COTTON BUYING OFFICE CHIEF SELECTED

Yonematsu Mitsui Appointed President Japan-China Trade Association

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 17.—Nieh Lue-sheng, Director General of the Cotton Goods Dealers Union, will be the new chief of the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Purchase Office of All-China Commercial Control General Association. The new office is to enforce the regulation for compulsory purchase of cotton yarns and fabrics recently promulgated by the National Government of China.

Meanwhile, the former Japanese Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, Yonematsu Mitsui, has been formally appointed president of the Japan-China Trade Association which is the sole trade control organ for Japanese merchants in Central China. The position was temporarily held until now by Kaheita Okazaki, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Japanese Embassy Office in Shanghai.

Mr. Mitsui is expected to arrive here shortly to assume his new post.

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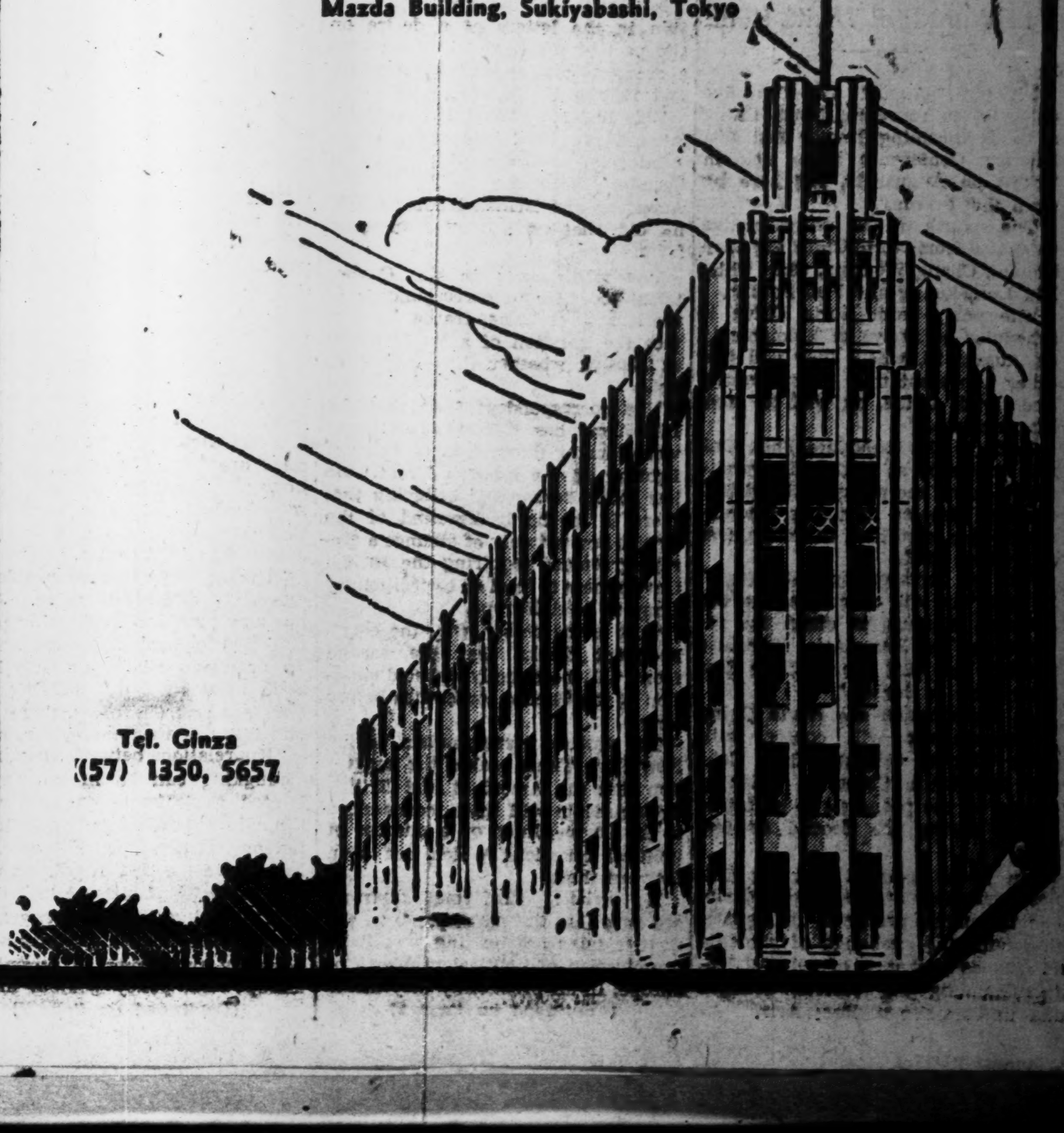
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DJAKARTA CHANGES INTO THRIVING CITY

Capital of Java Is Now Lively And Prosperous—Becoming Model Center in South

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 16.—Within one year, Djakarta has been transformed into a lively and prosperous city as the capital of Java. In parallel with the development of the island the capital's importance will increase as a model city in the Southern Regions.

Regarding the present condition of the rejuvenated city, Katsuho Yoshie, second Mayor of the Djakarta Special City remarked as follows:

"The entire population of the capital stands round 650,000, about the same as that of pre-war days. The municipal administration is now exerting its utmost efforts in the fields of education and sanitation as well as in contriving proper measures to solve the unemployment issue and for the smooth distribution of foodstuffs and other necessary commodities.

"There are 115 national schools of which 77 are private and several commercial, industrial and business schools. The native youths and school children are all amazingly studious and the propagation of Japanese is astonishingly successful.

Natives' Health Bolstered

"The Japanese engineers here are doing their best in improving the highways and drainage for the purpose of bolstering the health condition of the islanders. They are at the same time eagerly engaged in beautifying parks and cleaning drainage.

"The city is provided with more than 50 markets which are indispensable organs for distributing foodstuffs and others. There are six special distribution offices charged with the task of distributing light oil, coconut oil, flour, margarine, tobacco, soap, rice, salt and dried fish. The registration system is adopted in connection with the distribution of daily necessities. However, due to the lack of complete census registration as in Japan, many obstacles had to be conquered before thorough investigation in the sphere of census registration was completed. Thanks to the unstinted efforts of the native officials and 37 district headmen, now 124,000 households are registered.

"Some of the most urgent issues are the relief of the poor and vocational guidance. The newly-organized relief committee is extending relief to the unemployed as well as giving vocational guidance. With the expansion of productivity and the employment of islanders in various fields, the number of unemployed has been reduced greatly as compared with pre-war times. The intrinsic purpose of the committee being not just to grant financial support, the manufacture of hemp bags are being greatly encouraged as one of the relief measures. Therefore, with regard to the problem of unemployment in Djakarta, an optimistic view can be entertained.

Hospital Facilities Bettered

"As to the measures for promoting sanitation, hospital facilities have been either improved or newly set up. The central hospital is now placed under the direct control of the Japanese Army and both Japanese and native patients are daily accorded proper medical treatment. The municipal sanitation bureau installed seven clinics and several hospitals for the poor where they are given treatment free of charge. In the near future a municipal hospital will be established. As anti-malaria measures, the draining of fish-ponds in the northern low areas, and the removal to farther locations of the pig-raising fields were conducted."

In concluding his lengthy comment on the new special city, Mayor Yoshie hopefully stated, "Batavia has not only changed its name, but has been altered in every aspect of life, by discarding everything Dutch and reviving the Asiatic color. The importance of Java as a portion of the southern wall of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and as a raw material supplier as well, can never be exaggerated. We wish to cultivate the city into a bright prosperous one worthy to become a model city in the South and to coach the residents to become competent citizens."

Economic Structure Of Japan Said Unique

(Continued from Page 4)

strengthened and Japanese economy, instead of being a materialistic proposition, will become a spiritual entity exemplifying the ideal of Hakko Ichiu. Such an economic structure is something wholly unattainable in the Anglo-American countries where economy is synonymous with materialism.

Under an economic structure founded on such a lofty ideal, neither resources, labor, technique nor capital shall domineer. All these factors shall be coordinated and utilized to the full for the enhancement of the economic strength of the State. There shall be no pursuit of profit by capital, no monopoly of production by labor. All economic activities shall be absorbed in the growth and expansion of the Japanese people. There is no denying the fact that large capital is required for the development of resources, but the need for capital is recognized only from the standpoint of the replenishment of the national economic strength and not in a mercenary

Since the Meiji era, Japanese economy has not been immune from the influence of the materialism of the West, but none can deny that the spirit of musubi has always flowed uninterruptedly through the economic life of our people. It is time that we should be fully alive to this spirit and do our utmost in our respective spheres for the durable consummation of an economy founded on moral and ethical principles, thereby vindicating the glory of our national polity.

Indian Women Also Training To Participate in Fighting

Cast Aside Old Traditions and Enlist in Rani of Jhansi Regiment—Undergo Rigorous Drills To Fight for Freedom at Front

Domei

SHONAN, August 17.—Patriotism of the highest order has been displayed by a group of Indian women in Shonan who recently cast aside centuries-old tradition including the rigid observance of "purdah" (Indian method of seclusion for womenfolk) in the first Indian women's regiment ever to be formed outside India.

These women one and all stirred by intense patriotism, and filled with a burning emotion to forsake, if needs be, even family ties and home for India's cause, are today the nucleus of what will soon be the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, a corps of women freedom fighters affiliated to the Indian National Army which will play its full share in the pending battle which Indians throughout East Asia will participate in to drive the Anglo-Americans out of India.

The formation of this Rani of Jhansi Regiment, only recently undertaken, shows to the outside world that Asiatic women are made of the same stern stuff, backed with spiritual fortitude, resilient spirit and patriotic love that went to forge the women of Spain to fight alongside their men in the Civil War of 1936-37, the women of Burma against the British in 1942.

Attend Drills, Lectures

Women recruits to the Rani of Jhansi Regiment attend drills and lectures like their brothers in the I.N.A. daily. Gone for them are their days of luxury and ease, for, as future soldiers and warriors, they are taught from the very beginning how to train their bodies to withstand the rigors and hardships of war.

Leader of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment is a slim, petite figure who, within the space of only a few brief weeks, has already won the hearts of all those attached to this women's regiment.

She is Dr. Swaminadhan Lakshmi, erstwhile staunch Indian political worker and successful medical practitioner who, true to type as the other women who have volunteered along with her, sacrificed her life's career for India's cause.

This dynamic leader of the Indian women's regiment is affectionately known as "Doc" to everybody.

Clad in smart-fitting jodhpurs (riding breeches), sweat rag shirt and tropical topee perched jauntily atop her head, "Doc," a true daughter of New India is a familiar figure on the parade ground where she as well as other members of her regiment receive instruction every day of the week at the hands of expert Military instructors from the Indian National Army.

Inspires Indian Women

Conscious of the revolutionary nature of the task she has taken upon herself but confident of the success of her efforts, she has, in the brief period since assuming leadership, instilled the spirit of self-sacrifice into the hearts of her sisters throughout Malai.

In the dramatic interview she had with Subhas Chandra Bose prior to his assuming leadership, Dr. Lakshmi, when asked whether she was prepared to sacrifice her medical career and devote all her time to the formation of this regiment, immediately signified her complete willingness to do so, and the very next morning found her at her desk at the Indian Independence League headquarters planning and organizing the work that lay ahead for the formation of this regiment.

Daily, with no thought of holidays, "Doc" proceeds with her task, holding conferences with her colleagues of the Headquarters staff, interviewing the steady stream of women and girls volunteering as recruits, and when this is over, undergoing training herself along with other volunteers.

Spirit of Solidarity

I had the privilege of watching these women drilling recently and what struck me most was the spirit of solidarity and oneness displayed by the entire group. Mothers as well as young daughters toed the line together. Gaudy-colored sarees (Indian women's gowns) rubbed shoulders with the more business-like and certainly smarter-looking shirts and slacks worn by the younger set.

In the middle of the parade ground stood diminutive "Doc" clad in jodhpurs, shirt and solar topee with arms akimbo in animated conversation with the Major who was about to begin an instructional talk to them.

The Rani of Jhansi Regiment is named appropriately enough after the famous Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi who, during the first war of Indian Independence in 1857 led her army of soldiers to battle on horseback, a tradition which Indians know only too well. This new Regiment when formed will be composed of not only women soldiers but also others who may be employed as first aid nurses, cooks, orderlies or special staff—all serving in the front line.

Will Work at Front

The regiment, declared "Doc." when interviewed by Domei, will not work behind the lines but right in front. "When we come into contact with the Indian Army on the other side, the very presence of Indian women, armed for the freedom fight will, I am sure, have a very great effect on the mentality of the men in the British Indian Army," she declared, adding that it would also demoralize the British soldiers in a manner which not even propaganda could hope to achieve." She also pointed out that apart from the fighting value of this regime, the moral value of their presence right in the front line would be very great, especially to those of the Indian National Army itself, who would be fighting in front side by side with them.

And with such a giant personality as Subhas Chandra Bose to lead them, coupled with an alert, youthful woman patriot like Dr. Lakshmi herself, the future of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia remains bright.

The formation of this women's regiment will, in due course, truly become a powerful factor in determining the course of the Indian freedom campaign which must, and on present indications, will culminate in brilliant victory.

Just as the men of the Indian National Army have their watchword "Onwards to Delhi," so too the women have their battle cry. It is: "Roni Lakshmibai—Die like her!"

That is the spirit of New India, of her true sons and daughters, who will lay down their lives if needs be for the establishment of a Free India, soon to be an established fact, once the Indian National Army starts moving.

KARUIZAWA TENNIS TO GET UNDER WAY

Entries This Year Include Many Well-Known Players—Heated Contests Expected

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 17.—The Karuizawa Tennis Tournament, scheduled to open on August 15, has been delayed due to heavy downpours since Sunday, but with signs of the weather clearing since last night, officials of the event announced that the games, will get under way from tomorrow if the courts dry off.

The Nippon Times cups for both Men's Championship Singles and Men's Championship Doubles are expected to arrive here Friday, August 20, and will be on display at the Branch Office here.

This year's entries include many university champions in addition to several veteran players whose names are quite popular in the summer colony here.

Two players are seeded in the Men's Singles event, namely Tamotsu Sumi, No. 1 of the Waseda University tennis team, who is seeded first, and Keizo Uhara, formerly Kansai Gakuin champion and title-holder of the All-Japan Men's Championship Doubles, seeded second. Besides, there are several good players including Kozaburo Kataoka, Tokyo Imperial University tennis team star, Susumu Okazaki, winner of the Karuizawa Tennis Tournament in 1940, Tokuzo Tamai, formerly Keio University champion, Motowo Fukui, formerly Kobe Commercial College champion and Sankichi Asabuki, winner of the Men's Doubles title in Karuizawa last year.

Strong Pairs in Doubles

In the men's doubles event, the Tamai-Fukui team and the Okazaki brothers are predicted to meet in the finals, for the Nippon Times Cup. The Ishikawa-Sato combination of Waseda University is also regarded as a strong team and Karuizawa tennis enthusiasts expect them to give some fine showing.

There are 19 entries for the mixed doubles this year, quite a large number, among which the most promising combination is that of Miss T. Asabuki and K. Uhara, Miss Asabuki being the winner of the mixed doubles championships in 1942 and Uhara one of the best doubles players in Japan. The Miss Miyagi-Tamai team, seeded No. 2 is another good pair. Besides, there are the Miss Sakata-Fukui and Miss Yamamoto-Harada combinations, both of which are predicted to put up good teamwork. The finals in this event is expected to produce some brilliant games.

In the women's singles championships, there are also several fine players, including Miss Akiko Miyagi, of the Den-en Club, Tokyo, one of the 10 best women's players in Japan, who is seeded first, Mrs. Hanako Tanaka, of Koshien Club, seeded No. 2 and Miss Motoko Sakata, of the Den-en Club of Tokyo.

In the women's doubles championships, the Miss Miyagi-Miss Kondo, Mrs. Tanaka-Miss Asabuki and Miss Lord-Mrs. Nishikawa pairs are considered the best.

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

in official diplomacy and duplicity. The Government promised to take up the question of the treatment of political prisoners but after a great deal of deliberation and delay, when the public excitement had somewhat abated, they finally produced their proposals.

Remedy Unsatisfactory

It was then found that the remedy suggested was worse than the disease. At the outset the Government refused to class anyone as a political prisoner—so that the principal demand of the Lahore hunger-strikers was turned down. The Government proposed instead, that prisoners would in future be put into either of three classes A, B and C or Divisions I, II, and III respectively. C class prisoners would be treated exactly like ordinary criminals; B class prisoners would be treated slightly better than C class in the matter of food, letters, interviews and other facilities, while A class prisoners would be treated somewhat better than B class. The distinction at the time of classification would be made according to the social status of the prisoner. When these rules were applied in practice, it was found that at least 95 per cent of the political prisoners were classed as C; about 3 or 4 per cent were classed as B and less than 1 per cent as A.

The effect of the new rules therefore was to give somewhat better treatment to a microscopic minority in order to break the solidarity of the political prisoners. The principle of "divide and rule" was thus extended to the domain of prison administration. The only welcome feature in the new rule was that it abolished in theory the classification of certain prisoners as "European," who used to get better food, clothing and accommodation than Indians of the highest rank. In practice, however, the writer has personally seen that in many provinces, e.g., Bengal, Central Provinces and Madras, the facilities previously enjoyed by "European" prisoners are still being continued. And in the Madras Penitentiary, where the writer was confined for two months in 1932, he even found the placard "European Ward" in front of the ward occupied by "European" prisoners and on his objecting to it, the placard was removed. In this connection it should be admitted that when the new rules were drafted, the Assembly members, including the Swarajists, did not put up the opposition expected of them. And some members like Mr. Jinnah, who had no experience of prison life, even thought that the new rules would prove to be a blessing.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

'King Coal-Tar'

In bygone days, when a daring trader had reached the East after untold hardships by land and sea, what commodities would he bring back to make his fortune? When his pack was opened you would probably find that the major part of its contents consisted of dyes, drugs, perfumes and preservatives. Sought after by ancient Kings these articles were regarded as veritable treasures, yet today they only constitute what is commonly known as coal-tar products.

This uncompromising material; black, smelly, sticky stuff, neither liquid nor solid but in between, hard to handle because it cannot be poured like oil, or picked up like coal, combustible but not convenient for fuel, poisonous to fish if run into water and offensive to folks if left on land. Yet imagine its vital importance in present day Japan. With its string of successive victories, Japan is now assured of an abundance of coal. Coal-tar is being produced which in turn is applied to the manufacture of war materials and daily necessities.

If a ton of bituminous coal is heated in a closed retort, the yield would be 24 sho of coal-tar besides gas and coke. On redistillation it will yield a dozen products out of which some 200,000 distinct organic compounds can be made. It has also brought more color in our dull lives not only through our clothes but also through our food. For instance, the gorgeous shades in the kimonos that you see around you every day, would not be possible if it were not for the 300 odd different coal-tar dyes in existence today. And although it is difficult to associate this sticky, smelly substance with food it is nevertheless a fact that most of the colorings used in food today come from coal-tar dyes. The yellow in butter and "takuwan", that old Japanese breakfast stand-by, the rainbow hues in "soda sui's," so much in demand these hot days, the brilliant colors used in ice-creams, cakes, candy icings and the toothsome "yokan" are all in short, tints obtained from coal-tar.

Toluene a by-product of the coke ovens is used in wartime for manufacturing trinitrotoluene, familiar known as TNT. Toluene can also be converted by treatment into dyes, drugs, explosives, sedatives, perfumes and poison gas. Carbolic acid, otherwise known as phenol also comes directly from coal-tar as well as benzene. Coal-tar has also proved invaluable in medical circles and also in manufacturing drugs and sedatives. In the incessant warfare between man and the microbe the human side received a powerful ally when coal-tar came to its aid, because then for the first time man could see his insidious foe. For thousands of years mankind was striken down by invisible enemies against whom he had no adequate weapons for. In 1880, scientists discovered the use of aniline dyes to stain microscopic disease germs and to catch their picture on the photographic plate, developed by coal-tar chemicals. Then it became easy. Two years later the bacillus of tuberculosis was discovered and a year later the bacillus for cholera was identified. The bacillus for typhoid fever was discovered in 1880 and six years later a serum was prepared to prevent it. Aspirin for headaches, luminal for epileptic fits and novocain for local anesthetics are all made possible by coal-tar. The diphtheria germ was made visible by staining with methlene blue, so that physicians could administer a serum for it. Coal-tar has also played a part in the development of our other aesthetic sense, the sense of sound. Gramophone records, moving picture films, are also produced with coal-tar developers so these two as well as photography might be included among the beneficiaries of benzene. In short there is no end to the ramifications of the influence of coal tar in our daily life.

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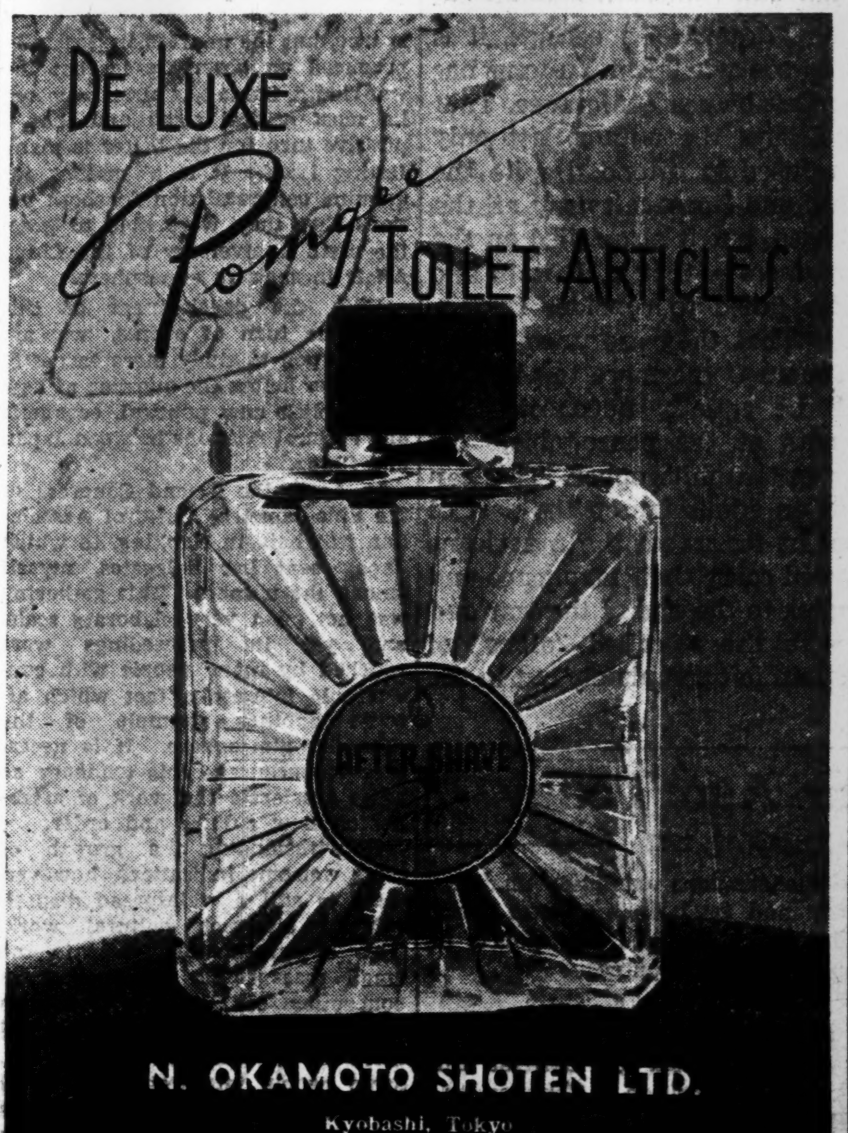

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1943

Chosen's New Glory

Military conscription in Chosen, which went into effect at the beginning of the present month, marks a most notable step in the evolution of that important section of the Empire. Yet, so smoothly has the extension of the conscription system from Japan Proper to Chosen been effected and so successfully has the system been working out during the three or four weeks since its inception in Chosen that the matter has scarcely attracted the attention which it rightfully deserves.

It may be recalled that for a long time there had been an insistent demand on the part of the people of Chosen themselves for complete equality with respect to liability for military service as between the people of Chosen and of Japan Proper. This eagerness for conscription was the natural result of the heightened consciousness of Empire unity which has been constantly growing within recent years.

The outbreak of the China Affair, in which the people of Chosen came to feel an increased bond of common interest with the people of Japan Proper in the attainment of common Empire objectives, accentuated the demand for equal participation in the Imperial military service. Numerous petitions from the people of Chosen appealing for the privilege of serving in the fighting forces, addressed to the Imperial Diet and to other official quarters, moved the Government in 1938 to promulgate Imperial Ordinance No. 95, or the Army Special Volunteer Ordinance, under which it became possible for the youths of Chosen to volunteer for active service in the regular army. How enthusiastic was the response can be seen from the fact that the number of volunteers increased rapidly from 3,000 in 1938 to 12,000 in 1939, 84,000 in 1940, 140,000 in 1941, and 250,000 in 1942. These volunteers, moreover, proved to be excellent soldiers, many of whom won the highest honors for meritorious service.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia furthermore aroused the people of Chosen to new heights of patriotic fervor. Generous donations to the Army and Navy, strenuous "behind-the-guns" activities of the home front, and of course renewed demands for the abolition of all differences in military service as between Chosen and Japan Proper, coupled with the most satisfactory outcome of the volunteer system in Chosen, caused the authorities to take the final step. Accordingly, the Government announced in May of last year its decision to extend the conscription system to Chosen, while the legal application of the system went into effect from the beginning of the present month. In consequence of the procedure which has thus now come into operation, the first batch of recruits under the new system will actually join the colors next spring.

Chosen has come to enjoy full-fledged equality with Japan Proper in the matter of her privileges and responsibilities for the advancement of the Empire. It signifies the highest development of unity between Japan Proper and Chosen; Peninsular Japan has now become one with Insular Japan for the glory of the common Empire. Both at the foremost fighting front and in the no less vital roles behind the guns, Chosen now shares the highest honors in the worthy mission of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A Disgruntled Philosopher Tells the Truth

A few days ago, a dispatch from Chungking brought the name of Lin Yu-tang, Chinese philosopher and author, into the limelight by quoting Chungking circles as accusing the writer of having taken refuge in the United States because he did not have the courage to face the bombing raids on Chiang Kai-shek's capital. Now the name of the disgruntled philosopher is in the news spotlight again, this time as a result of the bitter attack he makes against Anglo-American imperialism in his latest book, "Between Tears and Laughter."

In smashing indictment of everything the Anglo-Americans stand for, this prophet without honor in his own country has painted an illuminating picture of the deceit, cowardice and stupidity of the Americans and British, the very people who have given him whatever literary plaudits he has had the good fortune to receive. But because Lin Yu-tang, in writing his book, had everything to lose and little to gain, it can be taken for granted that it was his inherent self-respect and honesty which prompted him to revolt at his own past hypocrisy and to reveal, at least in part, what he really felt and believed.

Most dynamic of his statements in the book is his description of the Anglo-American powers as power-thirsty nations "who think they can dominate the whole world by sheer force." In making this statement, Lin Yutang admits that "I am no longer angry; only the stupidity of it all is a little boring." Of the war aims of the anti-Axis leaders, he says that Churchill's slogan of "Win the war first" is sheer "philosophic nonsense . . . based on a complete unwillingness to escape from the past and his great desire to escape from the future." He adds, "One must live in mortal terror of peace to refuse to think about or discuss post war problems," obviously referring to Churchill's ostrich-like reluctance to discuss the future.

Noteworthy, too, is Lin Yu-tang's description of Anglo-American peace and war planning as being on the "swine and slop level." It is noteworthy because it is perfectly true and apt, and it is significant because the statement comes from within the anti-Axis camp itself.

The bedraggled philosopher's condemnation of Anglo-American intentions concerning Asia is also an enlightening comment on the truth. Says Lin Yu-tang: Anglo-American intentions are for complete Anglo-Saxon domination of Asia, but "Asia is too roused to submit and too big to spank."

In addition, the author has a few words of fiery criticism for the British policy toward India, words which constitute a new challenge to the Indian masses and which should rouse the entire world against the tyranny of the British. "I cannot excuse this stupid English policy," declares Lin Yu-tang. "The whole English policy makes sense to me only on supposition, which is real, that what Asiatics think or feel about it doesn't matter so long as the 'Allies' have superior weapons." Enlarging on this theme, the writer says, "In fact, the whole conduct of the war in 1942 was psychologically determined by the habit of thinking that what the Indians or the Chinese or the Russians feel does not matter." By this latter statement he makes it clear that the Anglo-Americans are fighting the current war for their own profit alone, that they have absolutely no concern for the welfare of others, that the only reason why they have sought the aid of other nations is to make it possible to gain their ends with the least possible sacrifice on their own part.

With Roosevelt and Churchill staging another one of their "dramatic" meetings, it is also interesting to see what Lin Yu-tang has to say about the Casablanca conference. That conference failed, says the author, not only because Stalin refused to attend despite the fact that Churchill and Roosevelt went all the way to North Africa, but it also failed on the score of "bad manners"—that is, Britain and the United States failed to consider Chungking's position. "That they are unconscious of their bad manners is the more to pity, because they will be equally unconscious of their bad manners at the peace-table," declares the disappointed philosopher. This can be interpreted as an admission on the part of Lin Yu-tang that he fears that the Americans and the British will carry their arrogance and superiority complex to the end of the war and even beyond, with the so-called "allies" of America and Britain left completely out in the cold.

A Year Ago Today

August 19, 1942

Anti-British demonstrations continue unabated in India, as bloody and fatal clashes take place between the Indian populace and the police in several separate parts of the country.

* * *

British official and civil circles were profoundly shocked at the sudden dismissal of General Sir Claude Auchinleck from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Middle East. Diverse opinions are held in London, some think that his removal means an impeachment for allowing the North African war to spread to Egypt, while others think that he will be appointed to an important post.

CHINESE INTELLIGENTSIA BACK CLOSER RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

Heart-to-Heart Talk at 2nd Congress of Sino-Japanese Cultural Association Points Way to Better Friendship

By YASUZUMI YAMAZAKI
(From the Kaizo)

It is said that war is father of creation and mother of culture. This adage has been strongly borne in upon me by the experience of the past year or two. While on the front line brave and loyal Japanese officers and men are engaged in battles of attrition, production is being pushed on a large scale on the home front to keep the tanks, aircraft and warships in motion. Not only in domestic relations but in relations with neighboring nations, things are moving toward the creation of a new order of life—the creation of a new cooperative body of nations.

It is happy to note that amid the death struggle thus being fought, the new sphere of co-prosperity is taking more and more concrete shape under Japan's leadership. Particularly significant is it that the War of Greater East Asia, which developed out of the China affair, has clarified the essential character of the China affair and is helping the creation of a new and higher relationship between Japan and China.

Landmark in History

The entry of the National Government into the war and the so-called conversion of Japan's policy toward China may well be regarded as marking a big step forward toward the creation of such relations. It is true that at the present stage this turn in Sino-Japanese relationship is not as yet influencing the minds of both nations directly and strongly. Nor can it be denied that in some phases of Chinese life, unfavorable conditions exist. This notwithstanding, we feel that a new era of hope is dawning on the Chinese people.

I made two trips to North and Central China since this spring, and during these journeys I noticed many signs of happy auguries. To give a few examples, Chinese intellectuals who had studiously refrained from contact with Japanese for the last three or four years have begun to seek intercourse with Japanese again. Chinese professors who, since the outbreak of the China Affair, had stubbornly stayed away from meetings at which Japanese nationals were present have lately been attending them and stating their views.

The five big publishing houses in Shanghai, which were formerly responsible for 85 per cent of the entire publications in China, have established one big publishing corporation conjointly in accordance with the laws of the National Government, with its head office in Nanking. Financial leaders in Shanghai have come to take an active part in the organization and management of the All-China Trade Control Association, an organ for the collection and distribution of commodities in China. As other welcome signs may be mentioned the frequency of the surrender of the Chinese troops under Chungking's direct control and the growth of the sense of responsibility on the part of high officials of the National Government.

Turn for the Better

There still remains Chungking's resistance, though devoid of its objective, and other morbid elements, it is true, but the impression generally produced on observers is that the war-ridden China has already passed its most critical stage and that a positive turn for the better is manifesting itself. It is a matter for genuine congratulation for both nations that they were able to greet the sixth anniversary of the China Affair in such an atmosphere.

With the development of this favorable turn of events, we are called upon to study more earnestly than ever before the question of how to establish new political, economic and cultural relations between Japan and China.

In April, the Second Congress of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association was held in Nanking, to which Japan sent her delegates, myself among the number. This gathering was not on a very elaborate scale, and yet its proceedings were watched by many people with considerable interest, a fact which affords another example of the changing atmosphere. It is necessary to encourage this tendency so as to accelerate the work of establishing new culture and order.

Notwithstanding the growth of some welcome indications, however, there is still a widespread disposition to sidetrack cultural work. This is presumably due in no small measure to the ambiguous conception of culture. The term "culture" is variously defined and there is a confusion of concept. Some people interpret it as racial attainments, but this definition is not apposite. Culture is rather the outcome of the collection activities of human life. The cultural policy concerned with "livelihood," at the security of which all the lines of policy for the establishment of Greater East Asia aim, must be taken to embody the principle of the unification of Greater East Asia.

Promote Accord

The more we try to probe the causes, the objectives and the possibility of victory of the War of Greater East Asia, the more convinced we become of the fact that the conflict is not simply for the acquisition of resources but that its aim is to promote the accord of Greater East Asia, so as to establish a new order in East Asia, which amounts, in the ultimate, to the reconstruction of an ethical world. If this fact is truly appreciated, the cultural side of the War will strike everybody as most fundamental and most important.

One prominent trait of Japanese culture is that, throughout all its stages of development, ancient medieval and modern, there runs racial durability. In the case of Western cultures, it often happened that at some stages they underwent a complete change in character, but in the case of Japanese culture, there simply occurred the assimilation of extraneous cultures when they were brought together. Its fundamental character has remained unchanged throughout the history of its development. Even when it had to take on a new form its original form was not discarded altogether. In absorbing new phases of culture unknown before, Japanese culture preserves its original form or preserves it with some modifications. While preserving its traditional characteristics, it goes on creating new cultures. This point is not fully understood either by Westerners or by Chinese people, though it connotes one eminent characteristic of Japanese culture.

Aim of Cultural Fusion

It is not meant to force Japan's peculiar form of culture upon all East Asiatic peoples. The dissemination of Japan's cultural characteristics throughout East Asia will be effected where the culture of each nation is recognized and given its proper place as forming a link in the chain of Greater East Asia culture. To give Japanese culture to China is not to provide the Chinese people with all Japanese attributes, but to awaken their consciousness as true Chinese and inculcate the sense of union with Japan through this consciousness. This is the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu," which aims to enable each nation to have its proper place. There will be the spread of Japanese culture and cultural unification on its base only when this cultural spirit finds concrete expression not only in literature but in politics, in economics and in everything pertaining to life.

At the recent Congress of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association, a certain Japanese delegate spoke on Japan's national polity and her cultural traits, on the basis of which we conceive the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to be created, when a Chinese delegate stated, in effect, that while, in Japan, ideas create the environment of livelihood, in China, it is the environment of livelihood that creates ideas, insinuating in this way that if Japan wanted to infiltrate Japanese ideas into the Chinese people, she must act rather than talk. In reply, I said: "There is no fundamental difference between Japan and China. You talk of the environment of livelihood, but environment is, in the ultimate, susceptibility to it. Leonardo da Vinci said that the greatest sufferer is he who has the greatest susceptibility. To one who can derive a profound truth from trifling experience and can develop it into a great idea, this trifling experience is his mighty environment. Such men really deserve the name of leaders, while those in whom no idea can be aroused until they find themselves immersed in new environment are mediocres. In any country, mediocres are in an overwhelming majority, but I am sure that the Chinese delegates here present are all men with attributes of leadership. They ought, therefore, to strive to profit by their experience.

Fighting Death Struggle

"We were fighting a death struggle against each other until yesterday, and today we are mutually pledged to live and die together in the fight against our common enemy. I have no doubt that there was good reasons for this great change in attitude, but is there no ideological gap to fill in this connection? The desperate conflict is actually going on with Chungking, but here under the Nanking Government there has sprung up close comradeship-in-arms. Are earnest efforts being made to objectify this fact? There were, no doubt, imperative requirements on both side which compelled the struggle in the past, and there can be no true cooperation or no true sharing of fate if these vital requirements are ignored or suppressed.

"A true solution worthy of the heavy sacrifices hitherto made on both sides will be possible only when these requirements are clarified and properly met by the application of a high principle. What are, then, the true requirements of both nations? Is there ideological activity worthy of the issue in China? If, notwithstanding the great suffering it has gone through, no ideological activity can be expected in China until a new environment of livelihood is created and shown China by Japan concretely, the Chinese intellectuals must be denounced as too lazy ideologically. I cannot think them to be so incompetent."

My point of view was supplemented by another Japanese delegate. The issue raised saw no further development, however, for lack of time. It is nevertheless reassuring to observe that the general atmosphere has so far improved that the intellectuals of both countries can now talk to each other with such frankness. It will be very helpful in promoting cultural contact between the two nations to hold meetings of this kind frequently in future.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter IX

Signs of Coming Upheaval (1929)

The net result of the Calcutta Congress was to put the clock back. But a far-sighted politician like the Mahatma could read the signs of the times. The left Wing opposition at the Calcutta Congress had indeed been formidable and if his leadership was to be retained, he would have to deal with the opposition in a diplomatic manner.

The tactics employed by the Mahatma during the next twelve months were indeed superb. As we shall presently see, he took the wind out of the sails of the Extremists, by himself advocating independence at the next Congress and divided the ranks of the opposition by winning over some of the Left Wing leaders. The Left Wing opposition had become a menace to all sections among the older leaders; to the Swarajista as much as to the "No-Changers," and the Calcutta Congress had found the Swarajist Pandit Motilal Nehru standing side by side with the "No-Changer" Mahatma Gandhi, in order to fight the common danger. This temporary alliance was further strengthened during the ensuing months and with the help of a section of the Left-Wing leaders, it became possible for the Mahatma to regain his hold on the Congress machinery and his prestige in the country, which had been badly shaken by the proceedings of the Calcutta Congress.

Plays for Time

No one can seriously maintain that a shrewd politician like the Mahatma really expected the Government to climb down and to concede Dominion Home Rule without a fight, merely as a result of a written ultimatum delivered by the Congress. Therefore, one would be entitled to hold that at the Calcutta Congress, the Mahatma was merely playing for time, because he was personally unprepared to launch a fight in the immediate future. As a matter of fact, even at the Lahore Congress in December 1929, the Mahatma had no plans for launching an anti-Government campaign of any sort though he moved the resolution on independence, which was unanimously adopted by the Congress.

Not till February 1930, after much searching of heart, did he make up his mind to start a civil-disobedience movement in the country, beginning with the campaign for the manufacture of salt. But though the Congress did not give a bold and intelligent lead to the country during the whole of 1929, the unrest did not abate in any way. On the contrary, the forces making for revolution began to grow stronger and stronger, while owing to lack of coordination, much dissipation of energy resulted.

Besides the main current of the Congress movement, three other lines of activity were clearly visible at this time. There was an undercurrent of revolutionary activity with a certain amount of following in northern India, an unrest in the labor world which extended to every part of the country and an awakening among the middle-class youths which was manifested everywhere.

Saunders Assassinated

The visible expression of the revolutionary movement was afforded by two incidents which occurred at Lahore and at Delhi. At Lahore an Inspector of Police, Saunders, a Britisher, was assassinated. It was reported that the revolutionaries believed that Saunders was responsible for the attack on Lala Lajpat Rai at the time of the anti-Simon demonstration in Lahore in 1928, which ultimately resulted in his death and that his assassination was an act of reprisal. The other incident was the throwing of a bomb in the Assembly at Delhi during a sitting and two young men, Sardar Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt, were arrested in connection therewith. After these overt acts, there was a round-up of a large number of young men from all over the country and an All-India conspiracy case was started at Lahore about the middle of 1929.

For some reason or other the Lahore conspiracy case excited not only public interest but public sympathy as well. The reasons probably were that prior to his arrest, Sardar Bhagat Singh was known to be the leader of the youth movement (called the Naujawan Bharat Sabha) in the Punjab, and the fearless and defiant attitude adopted by him and his comrades, after their arrest and during trial, made a deep impression on the public. Moreover, Sardar Bhagat Singh came from a well-known patriotic family, being a nephew of Sardar Ajit Singh, who had been deported to Burma in 1909 along with Lala Lajpat Rai.

Was Nationalist Movement

The Naujawan Bharat Sabha was first started as a thorough-going nationalist movement, in order to fight communalism and religious fanaticism in the Punjab. If the official allegations are to be believed, the Sabha developed into a revolutionary organization and some members of the Sabha also went in for terrorist activities. Whatever the truth or otherwise of the allegations may be, there is no doubt that the Sabha developed a frankly Socialistic tendency. And incidentally it may be remarked that all youth organizations in the Punjab have a strong Socialist bent. In March 1931, when a session of the All-India Naujawan was held at Bharat Sabha Karachi, members of the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha openly declared that they were against terrorism and that they believed in mass action on Socialist lines.

Soon after their arrest, the Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoners, headed by Sardar Bhagat Singh, made a demand that they should be accorded better treatment than ordinary criminals on the ground that they were political prisoners and under trial, who should be deemed to be innocent until they were actually convicted. After trying the usual constitutional methods, when they found that no remedy was forthcoming, they resorted to hunger strike. Among the prisoners was a young man from Calcutta Jatindra Nath Das who was at first averse to hunger-strike because he regarded it as a dangerous game to play. The enthusiasm of the rest forced him to join the strike but before doing so, he warned them that come what may, he would not turn back until their demands were fully conceded.

Intense Agitation

There was an intense agitation throughout the country over the hunger-strike and there was a public demand that the Government should remedy their just grievances and thereby save their lives. When the condition of the prisoners grew serious, the Government made half-hearted attempts at compromise. For instance, they offered better treatment to the hunger-strikers on medical grounds. But their demand was not merely for better treatment for themselves, but for all prisoners similarly circumstanced and on the ground that they were political prisoners. To this demand the Government would not yield and so the strike went on. Besides an intensive Press agitation, meetings and demonstrations were held all over the country demanding humane treatment for political prisoners. In connection with a demonstration of this kind in Calcutta, a number of prominent Congressmen, including the writer, were arrested in September and sent up for trial for sedition.

As the days rolled by one by one the hunger-strikers dropped off but young Jatin was invincible. He never hesitated, never faltered for one small second but marched straight on towards death and freedom. Every heart in the country melted but the heart of the bureaucracy did not. So Jatin died on September 13. But he died the death of a martyr.

Youth Inspired

After his death the whole country gave him an ovation which few men in the recent history of India have received. As his dead body was removed from Lahore to Calcutta for cremation, people assembled in their thousands and tens of thousands at every station to pay their homage. His martyrdom acted as a profound inspiration to the youth of India and everywhere youth and student organisations began to grow up.

Jatin Das was twenty-five at the time of his death. While a student he had joined the non-cooperation movement in 1921 and had spent several years in prison. After a break of many years he had resumed his studies again at a Calcutta College. At the time of the Calcutta Congress in 1928 and after, he had taken a leading part in organising and training volunteers and in the Bengal Volunteer Corps, of which the writer was the Chief Officer or G.O.C., he held the rank of Major. The Bengal Volunteer Corps came into existence at the time of the Calcutta Congress.

The news of the self-immolation of Jatin Das was received in Delhi when the Assembly was in session. For a moment it looked as if the heart of the Government throbbed. But the throbbing was a momentary phenomenon. What emotion was roused at the time was soon drowned

(Continued on Page 3)

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF JAPAN SAID UNIQUE

Importance of National Polity Stressed

By KOSAKU OKAMOTO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Japanese economy is the pillar of the material life of the Japanese people. The growth and expansion of the Japanese people must be accompanied by corresponding growth and expansion of Japanese economy. Otherwise our national growth, deprived of its material source, will of necessity slacken. And as long as the Japanese people grow under the grand ideal of Hakko Ichiu, other peoples will grow also. For the ideal of Hakko Ichiu is to enable all peoples of the world to have each its proper place under the sun on the basis of co-existence and mutual well being.

The Japanese State is one big family with the people looking up to the Throne of an unbroken line as its head. Guided by the ideal of Hakko Ichiu, every member of the Japanese nation assists to promote the Imperial Prosperity eternal as heaven and earth. This is the spirit of our national polity. Inspired by that spirit, the Japanese people are today carrying out the lofty mission of perfecting a restoration not only of Japan but of the whole world. Our national polity is, thus, the embodiment of our national ideal and, indeed, the fountain-head of our national vitality. It follows, then, that Japanese economy, to be the material foundation for the growth of the Japanese people, must needs be compatible with the national polity.

Can Be Reformed

Obviously, therefore, Japanese economy can be reformed only in conformity with our national polity. To the Japanese, there can be no other basis for a reform of our economy. Many agree that our economy must be formed, but few know how. Some advocate the adoption of a totalitarian economic principle, while others would have controlled economy of a capitalistic nature strengthened. It must be remembered, however, that as long as Japanese economy has the Japanese people as its background, it must be based on polity consciousness. As the totalitarian economy and the capitalistic economy each typify the national characteristics of their countries of origin, so must polity consciousness be the guiding principle of Japanese economy.

The history of Japanese economy dawns with the founding of the Empire 2,603 years ago under the grand ideal of Hakko Ichiu.

Upon the national founding, it was pointed that industry was one of the great national undertakings. The Sovereign established the structure of Komin Kodo—land and man under the Imperial reign, thereby linking popular livelihood with the soil. Herein lies the spirit of musubi, which is the underlying spirit of Japanese economy. Under the economic setup at the time of the national founding, there was no private ownership of man or land. All belonged to the Sovereign; national life was guided by the ideal of Komin Koda. Self-seeking or individualism was entirely foreign to the economic fabric of those days. That is the true form of our national economic life.

Enough has been said to show that Japanese economy cannot be thought of apart from our national polity. Admittedly, there have been times when our national economy deviated from the spirit of the national polity, especially after the influx of the influence of Anglo-American individualistic economy, but the fact is well-known that the spirit and tradition of the Japanese people have always persisted as the undercurrent of our economic life.

Was First Step

The Manchurian Incident was the first step toward a reform of Japanese economy. It was the stimulus to a re-start of Japanese economy in accord with the ideal of Hakko Ichiu and the torch-light that led the path of the re-start.

On December 8, 1941, the Imperial Rescript was granted declaring war on America and Britain who have been engaged in ruthless aggression against East Asia. The pernicious Anglo-American influences have since been completely swept away from this domain of East Asia. The War of Greater East Asia is a sacred campaign to liberate Asia from Anglo-American exploitation and to build up mutual well-being and mutual prosperity in that orbit. It is a war to create a new world under the ideal of Hakko Ichiu.

For the attainment of this objective, it is imperative that the Japanese people should hoist aloft the spirit of national polity and, with their burning zeal, carry out a reform of their economy, the source of material strength for the task of a world restoration. A reform of Japanese economy is synonymous with the establishment of "policy economy," without which the Japanese people cannot grow. The guiding principle for such a reform should be whole-hearted devotion to the Throne.

When "polity economy" has been firmly established, the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia will be accelerated, our national vitality

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In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times
Evening

We Fight With Firmness, We Build With Kindness

No. 15,947 — TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1943 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

'Reward for Resistance When?' Wails Chiang Organ in New Plea

In a desperate appeal to America and Britain, the Ta Kung Pao, Chungking organ, made another demand for offensives against Japan, in its editorial, Tuesday. "Having suffered no tangible blow," the paper declared, "Japan's national strength is steadily increasing. It is still displaying tremendous power on the continental front. Chungking has continued resistance against Japan for the last six years and is still fighting as a faithful member of the anti-Axis camp. When, on earth, will it receive compensation for all the difficulties it has suffered?"

Army Replacements Difficult

Domei

CANTON, August 16.—The Chungking regime in its desperate efforts to meet the ever increasing difficulties in replacing men for military service has now resorted to forceful conscription as well as passage of strict laws against evaders of war service and effected renovations in the treatment of the men in the army.

From the following orders that were sent out to the various military headquarters by the Chungking Military Council, it is easy to surmise the frantic efforts being made to maintain its fighting strength:

1. All young men who received summons to the colors but do not present themselves without reason, are punishable by imprisonment of from one to seven years.

2. Any young men who receives the summons but has another serve in his stead will be punishable by death, life imprisonment or imprisonment of more than seven years. The person substituting and the person arranging the substitution will also be liable to the same punishment.

3. Local unit chiefs shall not arrest or lock up any of the conscripted young men on the occasion of their entrance into the barracks. Violators will be punishable by imprisonment of less than five years.

4. Commanders of all ranks shall not abuse the new recruits after entrance into the army. Also, deserters shall not be shot indiscriminately. Violators will be punishably by death.

5. Various corps will supply the new recruits with specified amounts of food. Violators will be punishable by death, life imprisonment or imprisonment of more than 10 years.

6. In case of illness of new recruits, they shall be immediately sent to nearby hospitals for treatment. When on the march, no soldier shall be left on the roadside wounded or shot to death. Violators are punishable by death.

7. In all of the corps no young man shall be released through bribery. Violators will be punishable by imprisonment of more than five and less than 12 years.

Press Comments

Thursday, August 19

MAINICHI—Quebec Conference

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Enemy Persistence; Strengthening Alliance

Quebec Conference

MAINICHI—Following the three-day preliminary conversations which were conducted with the utmost secrecy, a conference among the United States, Britain and Canada is to be held in real earnest in Quebec. We think it likely that all the problems of the future as well as those of the immediate present will be discussed. Press dispatches, as usual, are venturing many surmises.

Enemy conferences of this sort are preceded, accompanied and followed by rumors and wild guesses and thus are subiect to lively discussion, but they will discuss what must be discussed and decide what should be decided. It would be a gross mistake to consider them mere meetings of day-dreamers.

Nevertheless, from the very outset the Quebec conference has betrayed the inherent weakness of a group brought together merely by the exigencies of the moment. President Roosevelt in one of his press conferences gave the impression that he invited Premier Stalin to Quebec but the Soviet leader declined the invitation. A British paper pressed the Government for a clarification of the relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government through Tass made them clear in lieu of the British Government. It was clarified that Premier Stalin had received no invitation and hat the Soviet Government had no intention of participating in a conference of this nature. Another report from a Soviet source indicates that Premier Stalin is interested only in the strategic problem at Quebec.

Panic-stricken by such an attitude on the part of the Soviets, the Anglo-American conference authorities hastened to declare that since the conference is to discuss the war with Japan Premier Stalin should be interested in the discussions. So long as both sides are merely trying to have the last word on the matter there would be no amelioration in their relations.

What Premier Stalin desires is perfectly definite: a second front worthy to be called such should be formed in the European continent. What he does not desire is equally clear: to be dragged into useless discussions as to post-war plans formulated by the United States and Britain.

Thus the Anglo-American conference has already become a source of ill-feeling between the Roosevelt-Churchill camp and the Kremlin but the underlying wish of the former is rather that the Soviet Union should not participate in the conference. Already between the United States and Britain there is an undisguised rivalry to get the best cut out of the war. What would happen if on top of this the Soviet Union should chip in? Intending as they do to let the Soviets and Germans kill off each other, what have they to discuss frankly with the Soviet Union? Perched on common standpoint so far as regards the Soviet Union, Roosevelt and Churchill must think it more convenient not to have a Soviet delegate attend. What, then, is to be the principal subject of discussion? Most probably they will take up both the Pacific and European fronts but the point is which will be the focal subject?

As regards the West, the first question is an extension of the present Italian campaign. Western Europe and the Balkans will certainly be included among their plans but it is quite likely that they will place first emphasis on the Italian campaign. Only, there are diplomatic, ideological and other questions involved besides the strategic. It must be a hard nut to crack for Roosevelt and Churchill how the Soviet Union is to be dragged along while their forces are loitering around Italy.

Their campaign in the East is obvious even to a child. What they will attempt to do by way of making their offensive on Japan effective is also clear. It is unlikely that our strategists will overlook it. Instead of speculating on such matters, the people of Japan should bend their total strength on the preparation of the nation for a war of attrition. We must produce and produce fast. We are fighting a war of production behind the lines no less severe than the combat at the front.

Enemy Persistence

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The enemy counter-offensive is growing more and more desperate. The islands, seas and air of the Solomons have turned into a vast haze of blood-stained vapour and grim fighting is continuing without a breathing spell. Fifty days since they landed on Rendova and New Georgia the enemy have found the way contested by a numerically smaller but morally resolute Japanese. They have realized that the taking of New Georgia involves tremendous sacrifices and is by no means easy but they are depending on sheer volume of manpower and arms to carry the day.

Thus they are cutting through the primeval jungles and paying any sacrifice so that they may seize an advance base for their northward offensive. They are showing a stamina not to be despised.

The Americans as a people are individualists and hedonists, easily roused to enthusiasm and as easily cooled. Once they get into the swing they develop unexpected strength but not otherwise. Thus it had been thought that a war of endurance like the one now being fought through the jungle islands was not suited to their temper, but in the course of recent fighting they have shown a fighting spirit little expected of them.

In only a month and a half they lost 58 ships and 872 planes to our five ships and 172 planes. In spite of this disproportionate consumption they are coming on with redoubled fury. They were dealt a severe

(Continued on Page 2)

ITALIAN LEADER URGES SICILIANS TO REMAIN FIRM

Nothing Can Sever Island From Nation, Declares Badoglio

Domei

ROME, August 18.—Premier Marshall Pietro Badoglio, in his first broadcast to the Italian nation since the formation of the new Cabinet, delivered an inspiring three-minute message of encouragement this evening. His address was directed especially to the former inhabitants of Sicily.

"People of Italy! I address you for the first time, as a fellow countryman of the wounded islanders of Sicily. Sicily will remain a part of Italy as before.

"The Axis forces operating on Sicily Island carried out severe defensive engagements against numerically superior enemy forces equipped with enormous amounts of war supplies and then abandoned the area.

"Italy, once before, suffered a wound like the recent one but, Sicilian people, no event has ever occurred to separate you from Italy, your motherland. The bond binding you and the motherland is in your blood. You who have advanced at the top of the column toward the attainment of Italy's freedom are profoundly loved by us, your fellow countrymen. The Italian people greet you from the bottom of their hearts and offer you hearty reception.

"I, as head of the Government, am taking necessary measures to alleviate the difficulties and privations suffered by you who have evacuated from Sicily Island. You should not, therefore, become downhearted.

"A nation which has ruled the civilization of the world for many centuries can never become extinct, if it is confident in itself. I know well your sons who have fought bravely under my command. I shall go to Sicily again. Moreover, I have not a fraction of doubt that you too hold this conviction firmly.

"Be strong! You are the object of love and respect of the Italian people. We, Italians, love the islanders of Sicily from the bottom of our hearts."

Orlando Also Speeks

Domei

ROME, August 18.—Emanuele Orlando, former Premier of Italy, in a radio broadcast this evening called on the people of Sicily to keep up their fighting spirit.

"People of Sicily, I am now speaking to you. In the World War I when I declared that if Italy was defeated we were prepared, if the occasion should arise, to retreat to Sicily, I made the statement knowing full well the fighting spirit of the people of Sicily was high, worthy of shouldering Italy's honor and fate. The Sicilians were glorious defenders of Italy in all the past struggle waged by Italy for the defense of her freedom.

"Today, 25 years later, a sad fate awaited us. However, the Italians and the Sicilians are one and the same. I am also a Sicilian. The sorrow of the people of Sicily is shared by the Italians, but this sorrow is promise to a hope which will soon be realized."

To Control Mine Wages

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—At the request of operators of anthracite coal mines in the United States, the War Labor Board secured the right to negotiate on all matters relating to wages in anthracite coal areas. The Board issued telegraphic invitations to John Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers and Thomas Kennedy, official of the Union, to come to Washington on August 23, according to Washington reports.

Axis Planes Over Cyprus

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—Axis air forces flew over Cyprus Island early yesterday morning, according to reports received here from Nicosia, capital of the island.

Brazil War Chief in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—Brazilian War Minister General Enrico G. Dutra arrived at Washington by air today, and was welcomed by Secretary of War Henry Stimson, it is reported from Washington.

Stalin's 'Sinister' Silence Viewed Danger Signal for U.S., Britain

Manila Tribune Opines Soviet May Take Free Stand If Demands Not Met; Non-Attendance At Talks Said More Eloquent Than Participation

Domei

MANILA, August 18.—The Manila Tribune's editorial, entitled "Was Stalin Invited", discounts the importance of the sixth Roosevelt-Churchill conference in Canada because of Premier Josef Stalin's absence.

It asserted, "although we have no way of knowing whether an invitation was sent to Premier Stalin by Roosevelt and Churchill, or if an invitation was sent, whether Stalin politely declined or silently ignored it, we can deduce definitely that everything was not moving smoothly with the Anglo-Americans." It continued:

"In the first place the anti-Axis forces lack solidarity. This is manifested when each attempts to utilize the other for its own advantage as well as the fact that they were sworn enemies before the war but today are guised behind hypocritical masks for the sake of expediency.

"In the second place, Washington, London and Moscow are at odds over the prosecution of the war. Each is inclined to stress its sphere of influence and region as indispensable for its own security and defense."

Pointing out that the Soviet leader is no fool, the editorial bluntly stated, "Stalin is noted for his silence but it is a sinister silence. If the Anglo-American Powers fail to satisfy his demands he may take an independent course.

"Stalin's non-participation in the coming conversations may turn up to be more eloquent than his attendance."

Fear Soviet Expansion

London circles are gravely worried over the rapid expansion of Soviet influences to the east and also over the fact that the Soviet Union has not yet promised the abandonment of its world revolution policy, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi report from Zurich, Wednesday, quoting the Basler Nationale Zeitung. The report further states that the same sort of worry is also prevalent in the United States.

Soviet Policies Differ

The United States Foreign Policy Association announced that as a result of deliberation on Monday, it has reached the conclusion that the Soviet Union's cooperation with America and Britain in the war against Germany will, no doubt, be continued but that with regard to the political problems in Europe, the Soviets have their own policies which are different from those of the Anglo-American Powers, says a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on Wednesday. The same assertion is understood as reflecting Anglo-American imperialism's instinctive reaction against the expansion of Soviet influences.

Stalin Wise, Says London

With regard to the non-participation of Premier Josef Stalin in the Quebec conference, authoritative London quarters hold the following opinion, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi:

"Premier Stalin foresaw the schemes of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. He presupposed that Churchill and Roosevelt would urge him to 'pick up chestnuts from the fire' in East Asia and acted accordingly."

Landings Seen Not Yet

Moscow is fully aware that Britain and America will not launch all-round landings on Europe before both the Soviet Union and Germany are exhausted and this impression is growing ever clearer in the minds of the Soviet leaders, declared the Basler Nationale Zeitung, according to a Zurich report to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

SICILIAN FIGHT COSTLY TO FOE

Eisenhower Announces Losses at 25,000 Men; Total Believed Larger

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—The losses in men suffered by the anti-Axis forces in the Sicilian campaign are estimated at 25,000, declared General Dwight D. Eisenhower, according to an Algiers report.

This figure is understood to exclude the wounded and, moreover, is believed to be only a part of the total dead.

Anti-Axis Losses Heavier

Anti-Axis war losses are much larger than those of the Axis forces, who have many troops in reserve, declared James Byrnes, Chairman of the U.S. War Mobilization Bureau in a radio speech on August 16, according to a special Buenos Aires dispatch to the Asahi dated August 17.

Moreover, he added, Germany is in a position to initiate effective operations after compressing her lines on the Eastern Front, and thus our operations would be useless unless we muster a fighting force much stronger and larger than we employ at present.

Byrnes' speech follows:

"At present anti-Axis forces are conducting positive operations. But they would be worthless unless carried out vigorously by means of large forces. Anti-Axis forces in Europe have merely succeeded in smashing less than 7 per cent of the fighting power of the Axis side. The Axis forces pitted against the Soviets account for about 40 per cent of the entire Axis forces on the front lines in Europe. Therefore, the Axis camp has thrown less than 50 per cent of its entire force into battles in Europe. On the other hand, the anti-Axis side is employing nearly three-fourths of its total military strength on the European Front.

"Supposing Italian fighting power has been crushed, it is very likely that Germany, which was so strong in offensive operations would surely display its tremendous power even in defensive battles. Thus Germany is in the position of initiating effective campaigns after compressing her defensive line on the Eastern Front.

"The losses inflicted by the Soviets upon the German forces were

(Continued on Page 2)

FOE IN N. CHINA GIVEN BIG BLOW

Army Issues Results For July Action; 7,390 Enemy Soldiers Killed

Domei

PEKING, August 18.—The Japanese Army continues to hammer Chungking-Red forces in North China with great success. The latest announcement of the Expeditionary Forces on aggregate war results for July, issued at 3 p.m. today, reveals enemy losses at 7,390 killed and 6,061 taken prisoner. Besides, 121 enemy military facilities were destroyed and a huge quantity of arms and other equipment captured.

The announcement follows:

"Imperial Forces fought 1,216 engagements with the foe, the Communist army accounting for 866, against a total of 183,000 troops, of which 98,300 were Chinese Reds.

"The enemy abandoned 7,390 bodies on the battlefields, the Communist army accounting for 3,604. The war prisoners taken by the Japanese Forces numbered 6,061, inclusive of 1,525 Reds.

"One hundred and twenty-one enemy military facilities were destroyed, of which 68 belonged to the Communist army.

"The most important war trophies are one cannon, 23 trench mortars, 29 heavy machine guns, 166 light machine guns, 47 bomb throwers, 4,095 rifles, 31 automatic rifles and revolvers and 561 pistols. Other arms, ammunition, clothes and food supplies were captured."

Freed for Mine Work

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—United States War Man-Power Board announced today that 627 men who were formerly workers in metallic mines, were released from military service. These workers are a portion of 4,500 men who will be released from military service for work in copper or tin mines.

Badoglio Aids Raid Victims

Domei

ROME, August 18.—Italian Premier Marshal Badoglio contributed 100,000 lire toward the relief of air raid sufferers in Torino.

QUEBEC SESSION AGAIN RESUMED; EDEN IN CANADA

Enemy Chiefs Confer Till Late--Meet With War Leaders

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill conferred until late last night, and this morning met with British and American military officers, according to Quebec reports.

At noon today, they luncheoned with Canadian Premier Mackenzie King. As the President and Prime Minister are scheduled to leave together for Ottawa early next week, it is observed that the conference will be concluded by the end of this week.

Conference Resumed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—President Roosevelt arrived at Quebec today and immediately opened a conference with British Prime Minister Churchill, according to reports from Quebec. Included in the suite of President Roosevelt was Harry Hopkins, his special advisor.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull is expected to arrive in Quebec this week-end, and British Foreign Secretary Eden and Averell Harriman, representative of the United States Lend-Lease Board to Britain will also attend the conference.

Eden Reaches Quebec

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived at Quebec by air today, accompanied by Undersecretary Cadogan and Propaganda Minister Breden Bracken.

Program Is Revealed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 18.—The Evening Standard, according to a London dispatch, has enumerated the following seven points as the subjects of deliberation at the present Quebec conference:

(1) Military activities of anti-Axis forces in West Europe.

(2) Political warfare in Europe.

(3) Anglo-American-Soviet relations regarding the European Continent.

(4) Exchange of war prisoners with the Italian Government.

(5) Plans to demilitarize Rome.

(6) Recognition of the French puppet regime. (This is insisted upon especially by the London Government.)

(7) Measures on disposal of the Sicilian area.

Plans Camouflaged

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 18.—Anti-Axis propaganda machines are now running at full speed in an attempt to camouflage the real strategic plans of the Anglo-American forces by giving prominence to the continuation of Mediterranean operations and a landing on North France.

A Reuter report from Quebec gives the impression that the antiAxis forces will continue Mediterranean operations, by stating that at the Quebec parley, American, British and Canadian delegates are inclined to the opinion that the anti-Axis forces should first concentrate their offensive on Italy while continuing devastating air raids on Germany, then later, they could launch operations in Western Europe.

Propaganda broadcasts by the United States through its office in Quebec states that the main subjects of deliberation at the present anti-Axis conference is where the American and British troops in Britain and Ireland should be landed. It is added that Paris will be chosen as the first and main objective of attack.

Meanwhile, the Evening Standard, London, also stated yesterday that the first subject of discussion at the Quebec parley is a landing on Western Europe.

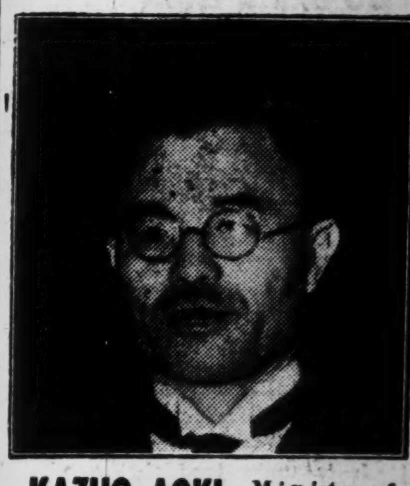
These reports are endorsed by a London report to the Afton Bladet that powerful units have been mustered at the southern coast of England, where strict vigil is being maintained by armed forces and police.

N. France, or Balkans?

In the meantime, the question whether the anti-Axis offensive will be launched in Northern France or the Balkans has grave bearing on future relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American

(Continued on Page 2)

AOKI DEPARTS FOR CHINA TO VIEW NEW SITUATION; MANY CONFERENCES DUE



KAZUO AOKI, Minister of East Asiatic Affairs, leaves to inspect conditions in China.

Board of Information Releases Vital News At 10 This Morning

The departure of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Kazuo Aoki, to China to observe conditions there following the enforcement of Japan's new China policy and to exchange views with President Wang Ching-wei was formally announced by the Board of Information at 10 a.m. today.

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister will also inspect activities of his Ministry on the spot and hold talks with Japanese Army and Navy leaders stationed in China. The announcement follows:

"Mr. Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, left Tokyo today, August 19, for Nanking, the purpose being personally to observe the conditions in the Republic of China following the enforcement of our new China policy as well as to exchange views with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government, and other important leaders of China, and furthermore to inspect the activities of the organs of the Ministry of Greater East Asia on the spot and to hold talks with the leaders of the Japanese Army and Navy there."

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister is being accompanied on his trip to Nanking by Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the General Affairs Department of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Major-General Takeo Imai, Lieutenant-Commander Tanioka, Hirokichi Minemichi, Chief of the Cicil Administration Section of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and others.

N. CHINA GAINS SECURE SET-UP

Wang Keh-Min States All Problems Being Solved With Dispatch

Domei

PEKING, August 18.—Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, expressed satisfaction over general conditions in North China, in a press interview here this afternoon.

Chairman Wang has been on a tour of inspection in Tientsin, Tsinan, Taiyuan and other places under his jurisdiction from August 11, and returned here today.

"With enforcement by Japan of its New China Policy," declared Mr. Wang, "relations between China and Japan have been further strengthened. Moreover, a closer understanding has been attained between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. This has been witnessed everywhere, both in official and civilian circles."

Regarding the food problem, the Chinese leader stated that measures for increased foodstuff production are being pushed positively, and remarkable results are being achieved in the purchase of foodstuff through close cooperation between officials and civilians.

Referring to the question of public order in North China, Chairman Wang declared that great efforts are being exerted by the governors of respective provinces and mayors of cities to maintain peace and order, and military strength for self-protection is gradually increasing among rural communities.

"Moreover," he asserted, "enforcement of Japan's new policies has deprived the enemy of a logical reason for blind resistance. As a result, increasing numbers of enemy troops have surrendered recently, while communist guerillas have been dealt severe blows and dispersed. These facts offer us bright promises for North China's future."

Referring to construction plans, Mr. Wang stated that the scheme which got under way on August 9 is being carried out satisfactorily. The object of the measure is well understood both by officials and civilians, he said, and much hope can be placed on its results.

Visitors See Museums

The two inspection parties from Malai and Sumatra went through the Imperial Museum at Uyeno on Wednesday. Later, they inspected the Scientific Museum there. The Fine Arts Museum opposite the Scientific Museum was then visited.

Special French Regiment

VICHY.—The French Government has decided on the creation of a special regiment of 3,000 men. It will be divided into two infantry battalions and one mixed battalion of cavalry, bicyclists, sappers, ambulance troops, intelligence troops and others.

60,000 Schools in Reich

BERLIN.—There are 61,774 elementary schools in Germany, according to latest official statistics. The number of teachers is 218,000 and school children more than 9,000,000.

380 Red Cross Students In Philippines Graduate

Domei

MANILA, August 18.—More than 380 students were graduated in the first commencement exercises of the First Aid Class held yesterday in the gardens of the City Hall under the auspices of the City of Manila and the Philippine Red Cross. The exercises were attended by Leon Guinto, Mayor of Manila, Jose Paez, manager of the Philippine Red Cross as well as officials from the Japanese Military Administration. During the ceremonies, Mayor Guinto, in his address, stressed the important role the graduates will play in the New Philippines. Arsenio Bonifacio, Acting Commissioner, presented the diplomas to the graduates.

127 Starving Indians Collapse in Calcutta

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Revealing still further the seriousness of the food situation in India, the British News Service reported from Calcutta that 127 persons, including 36 women and children were picked up unconscious in the streets of Calcutta and taken to a hospital where 12 of them died. It was further revealed that their poor physical condition was due to hunger and disease.

Spread of Diseases

LISBON.—The incessant shifting of troops has caused the steady spread of tropical diseases in the Near East, according to reports received here from various coastal towns in North Africa. Besides plague, there have been numerous cases of typhoid fever.

Solve Own Problems

BELGRADE.—"The Serbian people wants to solve its own problems in the old Christian manner and to build up a solid state," declared the Serbian Minister of Education, Velibor Jonic, in addressing a meeting of 7,000 Serbs in the southern Serbian town of Leskovac.

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2 U.S. Bombers Make Landings--Unknown Plane Drops Bombs

Domei

ZURICH, August 18.—Two four-engined American bomber planes again violated Swiss neutrality, one of them making a forced landing at an airfield near Zurich, and the other at an unspecified place, according to reports from Geneva.

A plane of unknown nationality flew into Swiss territory from the Lake Constance district at about noon yesterday and dropped four incendiary bombs, three of which exploded but caused no damage, reports from Berne said.

Germans Down 98 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—Reich forces shot down 61 of the American planes that attacked Southwest Germany during a daylight raid yesterday, according to German military authorities.

Except for five fighters the American planes downed were all multi-engined bombers. Inasmuch as one bomber of this type is manned by from eight to 10 men the United States air force lost about 760 airmen in a single day.

Moreover, Reich forces shot down 37 of the British planes that attacked the northern coastal area of Germany last night. Thus, anti-Axis air forces lost a total of 98 aircraft in a single day.

Raid on Germany Costly

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—United States Air Forces in Europe attacked Southwest Germany early yesterday morning in a large formation. German fighters immediately rose to meet them and shot down 58 of the enemy planes it is learned. The number of American planes shot down is expected to increase with the receipt of more detailed reports.

41 R.A.F. Planes Downed

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—The British Air Ministry announced today that in the air raid on southern and southwestern parts of Germany made yesterday, 36 British bomber planes and five fighter planes, or a total of 41 planes, were lost, according to London reports.

Sicilian Fight Costly to Foe

(Continued from Page 1)

enormous but considerably smaller than those sustained by the Soviet forces. When German losses in the present war of attrition are compared with her strategic advantages, especially with her acquisition of enemy territories and human resources, her gains are in great excess of her losses.

"In regard to the loss of arms, too, it should be noted that anti-Axis losses inflicted by Axis submarines are much larger than the losses the anti-Axis air forces inflicted upon the Axis side."

Guns Play Big Role

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—German land batteries played a big role in facilitating the deployment of Axis forces from Sicily Island, according to Karl Pragner, DNB correspondent.

Since the outset of the Sicilian Campaign, asserts the DNB war correspondent, German batteries have worked effectively and especially in the last stages of the battle, scored good results in protecting the passage of vessels over the Straits of Messina.

In the Sicilian Campaign, Reich guns sank three anti-Axis high-speed boats, two corvettes and numerous landing barges and inflicted damages on three enemy cruisers and one destroyer. Moreover, 12 tanks, 42 armored cars and large amounts of war supplies were destroyed. A total of 167 aircraft was shot down.

Lesson in War Strategy

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—Commenting on the Axis evacuation from Messina, the Swiss journal, De Lausanne declared that the methods which brought about success in removing German troops across the Straits of Messina will have to be studied carefully in Britain. The statement was also made that Anglo-American efforts to prevent evacuation across the Straits proved a dismal failure.

The anti-Axis forces, although the Sicilian Campaign was not a failure, achieved results which were less glorious than if the Axis forces had been beaten in a bitter tank battle in the valleys between Palermo and Messina.

The manner in which the campaign is being concluded justifies the optimism of Berlin commentators, the paper said. It concluded that the German High Command has all the reason to be satisfied since

TO BRING LIGHT to the children of the Celebes, these young women, attending the normal school at Macassar, are eagerly looking forward to the day when they emerge as full-fledged teachers. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

Celebes Schools Making Big Stride; Over 2,000,000 Attending Classes

Domei

MACASSAR, August 18.—Indicative of the rapid development of education under the Japanese Naval Administration in the Celebes, public schools including special public schools in areas under the Navy Administration now total 3,971 with an attendance of 2,375,600.

It is understood that a plan is under way for the construction of more schools to take in an increasing number of students.

Meanwhile, increasing number of educational material are flowing into the administrative areas due to the great efforts of educational authorities.

An additional 50,000 copies of textbook, newly edited by the authorities here, for public schools entitled "Nippon-go" are expected to go into print and be distributed in mid-September.

It is recalled that all primary schools in the Celebes were renamed public schools from April 1 of this year in accordance with provisions of the temporary educational system which was drawn up in December of last year by the Naval Administration.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

blow in their attempt on Vella Lavella but they have not stopped their counter-offensive.

President Roosevelt has declared that he would have before the year is out, 120,000 aircraft and more than 10,000,000 tons of ships. The American persistence is no doubt based on this promised volume but we must be on the alert also against their stamina. Against this we must develop a stamina a hundred-fold greater and produce arms just as up-to-date and efficient if not better. The taking or loss of a single base or island in the Pacific is no longer of any moment. The principal question is an undefeatable fighting spirit. We must develop our inherent stamina to the highest pitch to counter the enemy persistence.

Strengthening Alliance

YOMIURI-HOCHI—After 40 days of heroic resistance, Axis forces on Sicily evacuated from the island on August 17. We must be bold in our grasp of the strategic and political significance of this event in view of the fact that it followed the greatest political incident of the current European War, the exit of Italian Fascism.

From the strategic point of view, the southern Italian front constitutes one of the three principal fronts of the world, the other two being the Eastern Front and the South Pacific front. The capture of Sicily will give the enemy a vantage point for forming the second front so urgently desired by the Soviets. The Axis forces would do well to take cognizance of this point.

Moreover, the enemy will now be able to use some of the sea and air forces which had been frozen on Sicily in the Indian Ocean or even the South Pacific.

In view of this we must dedicate ourselves more than ever to the strengthening of our productive power and send more men and material to the southern front.

Ebb and flow are natural to the tide of war. We hope the people of Italy will take to heart the dictum of Marshal Foch that "defeat is real only when one acknowledges it." We are sure the Italian people by surmounting the present difficulties and consolidating their ties with Germany will finally defeat the Anglo-Saxons.

the German troops were able to offer resistance in Sicily for five weeks and finally saved all the material.

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DIET MEN NOTE P.I. PROGRESS

Uchigasaki Praises Adaptive Measures In Reconstruction

Domei

MANILA, August 18.—The party of Lower House representatives, now visiting the Philippines to comfort the men of the Imperial Forces and to inspect condition of military administration in the island, listened to reports of various leading Japanese at the Japanese language school this morning. They granted an interview to the press at 3:00 p.m. and at 4:00 p.m. visited the Central Executive Commission of the Philippines.

Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Vice-Speaker of the Lower House, heading the party, spoke in substance as follows at the press conference:

"I proffer my heartfelt gratitude to the men of the Imperial Forces who are throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the work of preservation of peace and reconstruction of the Philippines. The reconstruction of the Southern Regions is progressing rapidly and strong, stable foundations have been laid through the sweat and blood of the men of the Imperial Forces.

"It is very reassuring to see that the work of construction has progressed to a point where the various regions are able to subsist on their own strength. Despite the many difficulties presented, those in charge in the various regions have made original adaptations of measures to the needs in surmounting each difficulty."

Japanese Art Collection

STUTTGART.—A very valuable collection of Japanese art objects belonging to the late Professor of Medicine, Erwin Baelz, has been acquired by the city of Stuttgart.

Novelist Dedicating Rest of Career To Naval War History Compilaton

Hand-in-hand with the compilation of the history of naval battles in the War of Greater East Asia by the War Record Department of the Japanese Navy, an official history of the naval warfare in the current war will be written for the general public by the well-known writer, Eiji Yoshikawa.

Since receiving the data covering the first month of warfare, beginning July 7, 1937 to the first part of August of the same year, from the Navy in February of this year, Mr. Yoshikawa has been busily occupied in sorting his material and laying out the plan for his stupendous undertaking. The material for the first month alone stands over three inches high of typewritten sheets of mino paper.

Mr. Yoshikawa had been requested to undertake the work in May of last year, and since then has declined all other offers, finishing up his serial stories as the delivery of the necessary material was delayed. Withdrawing into the seclusion of his study, Mr. Yoshikawa will determinedly forego his colorful career as a novelist and tackle the history of naval warfare. It may be years before the final pages are written but Mr. Yoshikawa is prepared to devote the remainder of his life to this work so that future generations may be enabled to read in its pages the authentic and vivid pictures of the titanic sea struggle of the Yamato race in the War of Greater East Asia.

Writing in the very midst of the decisive battles now being waged in the South Pacific, Mr. Yoshikawa will bring to life the figures of the intrepid and valiant men of the Imperial Forces under his masterful pen. Quite different from the dry, uninteresting style of historical records, a special literary style will be utilized by Mr. Yoshikawa so that it will have absorbing interest and literary value.

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EIJI YOSHIKAWA

will cover the year 1937, the same for 1938, one volume for 1939 and 1940 and three volumes again for 1941 and 1942. This is the general outline of the undertaking as planned up to date, and Mr. Yoshikawa's pen will continue to flow as long as the war lasts and three years more after termination of the present conflict.

Regional Parley Continues

The second regional councillors' conference was held at the Home Minister's official residence Wednesday. The workings of regional administration were the main subject of discussion. Opinions also were exchanged among attendants on electricity, material mobilization and transportation.

Quebec Session Again Resumed; Eden in Canada

(Continued From Page 1)

Powers.

In this connection, an American journalist, Carl Pinder, declares that the relationship between the Soviets and the Anglo-American Powers has turned more or less worse. British and Americans have become bitter as the Soviet press bitterly criticized the Anglo-American Powers for the immaterialization of a second front in Western Europe, even in the midst of the Sicilian campaign.

They opine, Pinder points out that it is quite laughable that the Soviets should complain because they had not been invited to the present anti-Axis parley, because if the Soviet Government had ever desired to attend the conference, it would have been able to participate at any moment, as the whole world knows.

Because it would prove disadvantageous to the anti-Axis camp to incite the Soviets at this moment, however, Britain and America will conduct previous negotiations with the Soviet Government for compromise if ever anti-Axis forces were to launch operations in the Balkans.

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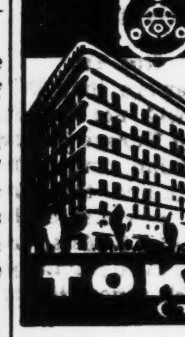

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